

No. 87.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

AFTER telling M. Cambon to-day how grave the situation seemed to be, I told him that I meant to tell the German Ambassador to-day that he must not be misled by the friendly tone of our conversations into any sense of false security that we should stand aside if all the efforts to preserve the peace, which we were now making in common with Germany, failed. But I went on to say to M. Cambon that I thought it necessary to tell him also that public opinion here approached the present difficulty from a quite different point of view from that taken during the difficulty as to Morocco a few years ago. In the case of Morocco the dispute was one in which France was primarily interested, and in which it appeared that Germany, in an attempt to crush France, was fastening a quarrel on France on a question that was the subject of a special agreement between France and us. In the present case the dispute between Austria and Serbia was not one in which we felt called to take a hand. Even if the question became one between Austria and Russia we should not feel called upon to take a hand in it. It would then be a question of the supremacy of Teuton or Slav—a struggle for supremacy in the Balkans; and our idea had always been to avoid being drawn into a war over a Balkan question. If Germany became involved and France became involved, we had not made up our minds what we should do; it was a case that we should have to consider. France would then have been drawn into a quarrel which was not hers, but in which, owing to her alliance, her honour and interest obliged her to engage. We were free from engagements, and we should have to decide what British interests required us to do. I thought it necessary to say that, because, as he knew, we were taking all precautions with regard to our fleet, and I was about to warn Prince Lichnowsky not to count on our standing aside, but it would not be fair that I should let M. Cambon be misled into supposing that this meant that we had decided what to do in a contingency that I still hoped might not arise.

M. Cambon said that I had explained the situation very clearly. He understood it to be that in a Balkan quarrel, and in a struggle for supremacy between Teuton and Slav we should not feel called to intervene; should other issues be raised, and Germany and France become involved, so that the question became one of the hegemony of Europe, we should then decide what it was necessary for us to do. He seemed quite prepared for this announcement, and made no criticism upon it.

He said French opinion was calm, but decided. He anticipated a demand from Germany that France would be neutral while Germany attacked Russia. This assurance France, of course, could not give; she was bound to help Russia if Russia was attacked.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

No. 88.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

I TOLD the German Ambassador this afternoon of the information that I had received, that Russia had informed Germany respecting her mobilisation. I also told him of the communication made by Count Benckendorff, that the Austrian declaration of war manifestly rendered vain any direct conversations between Russia and Austria. I said that the hope built upon those direct conversations by the German Government yesterday had disappeared to-day. To-day the German Chancellor was working in the interest of mediation in Vienna and St. Petersburg. If he succeeded, well and good. If not, it was more important than ever that Germany should take up what I had suggested to the German Ambassador this morning, and propose some method by which the four Powers should be able to work together to keep the peace of Europe. I pointed out, however, that the Russian Government, while desirous of mediation, regarded it as a condition that the military operations against Serbia should be suspended, as otherwise a mediation would only drag on matters, and give Austria time to crush Serbia. It was of course too late for all military operations against Serbia to be suspended. In a short time, I supposed, the Austrian forces would

be in Belgrade, and in occupation of some Servian territory. But even then it might be possible to bring some mediation into existence, if Austria, while saying that she must hold the occupied territory until she had complete satisfaction from Servia, stated that she would not advance further, pending an effort of the Powers to mediate between her and Russia.

The German Ambassador said that he had already telegraphed to Berlin what I had said to him this morning.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

No. 89.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

AFTER speaking to the German Ambassador this afternoon about the European situation, I said that I wished to say to him, in a quite private and friendly way, something that was on my mind. The situation was very grave. While it was restricted to the issues at present actually involved we had no thought of interfering in it. But if Germany became involved in it, and then France, the issue might be so great that it would involve all European interests; and I did not wish him to be misled by the friendly tone of our conversation—which I hoped would continue—into thinking that we should stand aside.

He said that he quite understood this, but he asked whether I meant that we should, under certain circumstances, intervene?

I replied that I did not wish to say that, or to use anything that was like a threat or an attempt to apply pressure by saying that, if things became worse, we should intervene. There would be no question of our intervening if Germany was not involved, or even if France was not involved. But we knew very well that, if the issue did become such that we thought British interests required us to intervene, we must intervene at once, and the decision would have to be very rapid, just as the decisions of other Powers had to be. I hoped that the friendly tone of our conversations would continue as at present, and that I should be able to keep as closely in touch with the German Government in working for peace. But if we failed in our efforts to keep the peace, and if the issue spread so that it involved practically every European interest, I did not wish to be open to any reproach from him that the friendly tone of all our conversations had misled him or his Government into supposing that we should not take action, and to the reproach that, if they had not been so misled, the course of things might have been different.

The German Ambassador took no exception to what I had said; indeed, he told me that it accorded with what he had already given in Berlin as his view of the situation.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

No. 90.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

IN addition to what passed with the German Ambassador this morning, as recorded in my telegram of the 29th July* to your Excellency, I gave the Ambassador a copy of Sir Rennell Rodd's telegram of the 28th July† and of my reply to it.‡ I said I had begun to doubt whether even a complete acceptance of the Austrian demands by Servia would now satisfy Austria. But there appeared, from what the Marquis di San Giuliano had said, to be a method by which, if the Powers were allowed to have any say in the matter, they might bring about complete satisfaction for Austria, if only the latter would give them an opportunity. I could, however, make no proposal, for the reasons I have given in my telegram to you, and could only give what the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs had said to the German Ambassador for information, as long as it was understood that Austria would accept no discussion with the Powers

* See No. 84.

† See No. 64.

‡ See No. 81.

over her dispute with Servia. As to mediation between Austria and Russia, I said it could not take the form simply of urging Russia to stand on one side while Austria had a free hand to go to any length she pleased. That would not be mediation, it would simply be putting pressure upon Russia in the interests of Austria. The German Ambassador said the view of the German Government was that Austria could not by force be humiliated, and could not abdicate her position as a Great Power. I said I entirely agreed, but it was not a question of humiliating Austria, it was a question of how far Austria meant to push the humiliation of others. There must, of course, be some humiliation of Servia, but Austria might press things so far as to involve the humiliation of Russia.

The German Ambassador said that Austria would not take Servian territory, as to which I observed that, by taking territory while leaving nominal Servian independence, Austria might turn Servia practically into a vassal State, and this would affect the whole position of Russia in the Balkans.

I observed that when there was danger of European conflict it was impossible to say who would not be drawn into it. Even the Netherlands apparently were taking precautions.

The German Ambassador said emphatically that some means must be found of preserving the peace of Europe.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

No. 91.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

THE Austrian Ambassador told me to-day he had ready a long memorandum, which he proposed to leave, and which he said gave an account of the conduct of Servia towards Austria, and an explanation of how necessary the Austrian action was.

I said that I did not wish to discuss the merits of the question between Austria and Servia. The news to-day seemed to me very bad for the peace of Europe. The Powers were not allowed to help in getting satisfaction for Austria, which they might get if they were given an opportunity, and European peace was at stake.

Count Mensdorff said that the war with Servia must proceed. Austria could not continue to be exposed to the necessity of mobilising again and again, as she had been obliged to do in recent years. She had no idea of territorial aggrandisement, and all she wished was to make sure that her interests were safeguarded.

I said that it would be quite possible, without nominally interfering with the independence of Servia or taking away any of her territory, to turn her into a sort of vassal State.

Count Mensdorff deprecated this.

In reply to some further remarks of mine, as to the effect that the Austrian action might have upon the Russian position in the Balkans, he said that, before the Balkan war, Servia had always been regarded as being in the Austrian sphere of influence.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

No. 92.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir R. Rodd.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1914.

THE Italian Ambassador made to me to-day a communication from the Marquis di San Giuliano suggesting that the German objections to the mediation of the four Powers, a mediation that was strongly favoured by Italy, might be removed by some change in the form of procedure.

I said that I had already anticipated this by asking the German Government to suggest any form of procedure under which the idea of mediation between Austria and Russia, already accepted by the German Government in principle, could be applied.

I am, &c.

E. GREY.

No. 93.

Telegrams communicated by Count Benckendorff, July 30, 1914.

(1.)

*Russian Ambassador at Vienna to M. Sazonof.**Vienne,*(Télégraphique.) *le 15 (28) juillet, 1914.*

J'AI entretenu aujourd'hui le Comte Berchtold dans le sens des instructions de votre Excellence. Je lui fis observer, en termes les plus amicaux, combien il était désirable de trouver une solution qui, en consolidant les bons rapports entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, donnerait à la Monarchie austro-hongroise des garanties sérieuses pour ses rapports futurs avec la Serbie.

J'attirais l'attention du Comte Berchtold sur tous les dangers pour la paix de l'Europe, qu'entraînerait un conflit armé entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Serbie.

Le Comte Berchtold me répondit qu'il se rendait parfaitement compte du sérieux de la situation et des avantages d'une franche explication avec le Cabinet de Saint-Pétersbourg. Il me dit que d'un autre côté le Gouvernement austro-hongrois, qui ne s'était décidé que très mal volontiers aux mesures énergiques qu'il avait prises contre la Serbie, ne pouvait plus ni reculer, ni entrer en discussion aucune des termes de la note austro-Hongroise.

Le Comte Berchtold ajouta que la crise était devenue si aiguë, et que l'excitation de l'opinion publique avait atteint tel degré, que le Gouvernement, le voulait-il, ne pouvait plus y consentir, d'autant moins, me dit-il, que la réponse même de la Serbie donne la preuve du manque de sincérité de ses promesses pour l'avenir.

(Translation.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 15 (28), 1914.

I SPOKE to Count Berchtold to-day in the sense of your Excellency's instructions. I brought to his notice, in the most friendly manner, how desirable it was to find a solution which, while consolidating good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, would give to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy genuine guarantees for its future relations with Servia.

I drew Count Berchtold's attention to all the dangers to the peace of Europe which would be involved by an armed conflict between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

Count Berchtold replied that he was well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the advantages of a frank explanation with the St. Petersburg Cabinet. He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Government, who had only decided, much against their will, on the energetic measures which they had taken against Servia, could no longer recede, nor enter into any discussion about the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.

Count Berchtold added that the crisis had become so acute, and that public opinion had risen to such a pitch of excitement, that the Government, even if they wished it, could no longer consent to such a course. This was all the more impossible, he said, inasmuch as the Servian reply itself furnished proof of the insincerity of Servia's promises for the future.

(2.)

*M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.**Saint-Pétersbourg,*(Télégraphique.) *le 16 (29) juillet, 1914.*

L'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne m'informe, au nom du Chancelier, que l'Allemagne n'a pas cessé d'exercer à Vienne une influence modératrice et qu'elle continuera cette action même après la déclaration de guerre. Jusqu'à ce matin il n'y avait aucune nouvelle que les armées autrichiennes aient franchi la frontière serbe. J'ai prié l'Ambassadeur de trans-

St. Petersburg,(Telegraphic.) *July 16 (29), 1914.*

THE German Ambassador informs me, in the name of the Chancellor, that Germany has not ceased to exercise a moderating influence at Vienna, and that she will continue to do so even after the declaration of war. Up to this morning there has been no news that the Austrian army has crossed the Servian frontier. I have begged the Ambassador to express my

mettre au Chancelier mes remerciements pour la teneur amicale de cette communication. Je l'ai informé des mesures militaires prises par la Russie, dont aucune, lui dis-je, n'était dirigée contre l'Allemagne; j'ajoutais qu'elles ne préjugeaient pas non plus des mesures agressives contre l'Autriche-Hongrie, ces mesures s'expliquant par la mobilisation de la plus grande partie de l'armée austro-hongroise.

L'Ambassadeur se prononçant en faveur d'explications directes avec le Cabinet de Vienne et nous, je répondis que j'y étais tout disposé, pour peu que les conseils du Cabinet de Berlin dont il parlait trouvent écho à Vienne.

En même temps je signalais que nous étions tout disposés à accepter le projet d'une conférence des quatre Puissances, un projet auquel, paraissait-il, l'Allemagne ne sympathisait pas entièrement.

Je dis que, dans mon opinion, le meilleur moyen pour mettre à profit tous les moyens propres à produire une solution pacifique, consisterait en une action parallèle des pourparlers d'une conférence à quatre de l'Allemagne, de la France, de l'Angleterre et de l'Italie et d'un contact direct entre l'Autriche-Hongrie et la Russie, à l'instar à peu près de ce qui avait eu lieu aux moments les plus critiques de la crise de l'an dernier.

Je dis à l'Ambassadeur qu'après les concessions faites par la Serbie, un terrain de compromis pour les questions restées ouvertes ne serait pas très difficile à trouver, à condition toutefois de quelque bonne volonté de la part de l'Autriche et à condition que toutes les Puissances usent de toute leur influence dans un sens de conciliation.

thanks to the Chancellor for the friendly tenor of this communication. I have informed him of the military measures taken by Russia, none of which, I told him, were directed against Germany; I added that neither should they be taken as aggressive measures against Austria-Hungary, their explanation being the mobilisation of the greater part of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Ambassador said that he was in favour of direct explanations between the Austrian Government and ourselves, and I replied that I, too, was quite willing, provided that the advice of the German Government, to which he had referred, found an echo at Vienna.

I said at the same time that we were quite ready to accept the proposal for a conference of the four Powers, a proposal with which, apparently, Germany was not in entire sympathy.

I told him that, in my opinion, the best manner of turning to account the most suitable methods of finding a peaceful solution would be by arranging for parallel discussions to be carried on by a conference of the four Powers—Germany, France, England, and Italy—and by a direct exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and Russia on much the same lines as occurred during the most critical moments of last year's crisis.

I told the Ambassador that, after the concessions which had been made by Servia, it should not be very difficult to find a compromise to settle the other questions which remained outstanding, provided that Austria showed some good-will and that all the Powers used their entire influence in the direction of conciliation.

(3.)

M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff.

Saint-Petersbourg,

(Télégraphique.) le 16 (29), juillet, 1914.

Lors de mon entretien avec l'Ambassadeur d'Allemagne, dont traite mon télégramme précédent, je n'avais pas encore reçu le télégramme du 15 (28) juillet de M. Schébéko.

Le contenu de ce télégramme constitue un refus du Cabinet de Vienne de procéder à un échange d'idées direct avec le Gouvernement Impérial.

Dès lors, il ne nous reste plus qu'à nous en remettre entièrement au Gouvernement britannique pour l'initiative des démarches qu'il jugera utile de provoquer.

St. Petersburg,

(Telegraphic.) July 16 (29), 1914.

AT the time of my interview with the German Ambassador, dealt with in my preceding telegram, I had not yet received M. Schébéko's telegram of the 15th (28th) July.

This telegram reports the refusal of the Vienna Cabinet to agree to a direct exchange of views with the Imperial Government.

From now on, nothing remains for us to do but to rely entirely on the British Government to take the initiative in the steps which they may consider advisable.

No. 94.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 29, 1914.

I LEARN that mobilisation of Russian corps destined to carry out operations on Austrian frontier has been ordered. My informant is Russian Ambassador. Ministry for Foreign Affairs here has realised, though somewhat late in the day, that Russia will not remain indifferent in present crisis. I believe that the news of Russian mobilisation will not be a surprise to the Ministry, but so far it is not generally known in Vienna this evening. Unless mediation, which German Government declared themselves ready to offer in concert with three other Great Powers not immediately interested in the Austro-Servian dispute, be brought to bear forthwith, irrevocable steps may be taken in present temper of this country. German Ambassador feigns surprise that Servian affairs should be of such interest to Russia. Both my Russian and French colleagues have spoken to him to-day. Russian Ambassador expressed the hope that it might still be possible to arrange matters, and explained that it was impossible for Russia to do otherwise than take an interest in the present dispute. Russia, he said, had done what she could already at Belgrade to induce Servian Government to meet principal Austrian demands in a favourable spirit; if approached in a proper manner, he thought she would probably go still further in this direction. But she was justly offended at having been completely ignored, and she could not consent to be excluded from the settlement. German Ambassador said that if proposals were put forward which opened any prospect of possible acceptance by both sides, he personally thought that Germany might consent to act as mediator in concert with the three other Powers.

I gather from what Russian Ambassador said to me that he is much afraid of the effect that any serious engagement may have upon Russian public opinion. I gathered, however, that Russia would go a long way to meet Austrian demands on Servia.

No. 95.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

RUSSIAN Ambassador hopes that Russian mobilisation will be regarded by Austria as what it is, *viz.*, a clear intimation that Russia must be consulted regarding the fate of Servia, but he does not know how the Austrian Government are taking it. He says that Russia must have an assurance that Servia will not be crushed, but she would understand that Austria-Hungary is compelled to exact from Servia measures which will secure her Slav Provinces from the continuance of hostile propaganda from Servian territory.

The French Ambassador hears from Berlin that the German Ambassador at Vienna is instructed to speak seriously to the Austro-Hungarian Government against acting in a manner calculated to provoke a European war.

Unfortunately the German Ambassador is himself so identified with extreme anti-Russian and anti-Servian feeling prevalent in Vienna that he is unlikely to plead the cause of peace with entire sincerity.

Although I am not able to verify it, I have private information that the German Ambassador knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was despatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor. I know from the German Ambassador himself that he endorses every line of it.

No. 96.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 30, 1914.

THE Russian Ambassador gave the French Ambassador and myself this afternoon at the French Embassy, where I happened to be, an account of his interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which he said was quite friendly. The Minister for

Foreign Affairs had told him that as Russia had mobilised, Austria must, of course, do the same. This, however, should not be regarded as a threat, but merely as the adoption of military precautions similar to those which had been taken across the frontier. He said he had no objection to the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg continuing their conversations, although he did not say that they could be resumed on the basis of the Servian reply.

On the whole, the Russian Ambassador is not dissatisfied. He had begun to make his preparations for his departure on the strength of a rumour that Austria would declare war in reply to mobilisation. He now hopes that something may yet be done to prevent war with Austria.

No. 97.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 30, 1914.

*FRENCH Ambassador and I visited Minister for Foreign Affairs this morning. His Excellency said that German Ambassador had told him yesterday afternoon that German Government were willing to guarantee that Servian integrity would be respected by Austria. To this he had replied that this might be so, but nevertheless Servia would become an Austrian vassal, just as, in similar circumstances, Bokhara had become a Russian vassal. There would be a revolution in Russia if she were to tolerate such a state of affairs.

M. Sazonof told us that absolute proof was in possession of Russian Government that Germany was making military and naval preparations against Russia—more particularly in the direction of the Gulf of Finland.

German Ambassador had a second interview with Minister for Foreign Affairs at 2 A.M., when former completely broke down on seeing that war was inevitable. He appealed to M. Sazonof to make some suggestion which he could telegraph to German Government as a last hope. M. Sazonof accordingly drew up and handed to German Ambassador a formula in French, of which following is translation :—

“If Austria, recognising that her conflict with Servia has assumed character of question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum points which violate principle of sovereignty of Servia, Russia engages to stop all military preparations.”

Preparations of general mobilisation will be proceeded with if this proposal is rejected by Austria, and inevitable result will be a European war. Excitement here has reached such a pitch that, if Austria refuses to make a concession, Russia cannot hold back, and, now that she knows that Germany is arming, she can hardly postpone, for strategical reasons, converting partial into general mobilisation.

No. 98.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

SECRETARY of State informs me that immediately on receipt of Prince Lichnowsky's telegram recording his last conversation with you he asked Austro-Hungarian Government whether they would be willing to accept mediation on basis of occupation by Austrian troops of Belgrade or some other point and issue their conditions from there. He has up till now received no reply, but he fears Russian mobilisation against Austria will have increased difficulties, as Austria-Hungary, who has as yet only mobilised against Servia, will probably find it necessary also against Russia. Secretary of State says if you can succeed in getting Russia to agree to above basis for an arrangement and in persuading her in the meantime to take no steps which might be regarded as an act of aggression against Austria he still sees some chance that European peace may be preserved.

He begged me to impress on you difficulty of Germany's position in view of Russian mobilisation and military measures which he hears are being taken in France.

Beyond recall of officers on leave—a measure which had been officially taken after, and not before, visit of French Ambassador yesterday—Imperial Government had done nothing special in way of military preparations. Something, however, would have soon to be done, for it might be too late, and when they mobilised they would have to mobilise on three sides. He regretted this, as he knew France did not desire war, but it would be a military necessity.

His Excellency added that telegram received from Prince Lichnowsky last night contains matter which he had heard with regret, but not exactly with surprise, and at all events he thoroughly appreciated frankness and loyalty with which you had spoken.

He also told me that this telegram had only reached Berlin very late last night; had it been received earlier Chancellor would, of course, not have spoken to me in way he had done.

No. 99.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 30, 1914.

PRESIDENT of the Republic tells me that the Russian Government have been informed by the German Government that unless Russia stopped her mobilisation Germany would mobilise. But a further report, since received from St. Petersburg, states that the German communication had been modified, and was now a request to be informed on what conditions Russia would consent to demobilisation. The answer given is that she agrees to do so on condition that Austria-Hungary gives an assurance that she will respect the sovereignty of Serbia and submit certain of the demands of the Austrian note, which Serbia has not accepted, to an international discussion.

President thinks that these conditions will not be accepted by Austria. He is convinced that peace between the Powers is in the hands of Great Britain. If His Majesty's Government announced that England would come to the aid of France in the event of a conflict between France and Germany as a result of the present differences between Austria and Serbia, there would be no war, for Germany would at once modify her attitude.

I explained to him how difficult it would be for His Majesty's Government to make such an announcement, but he said that he must maintain that it would be in the interests of peace. France, he said, is pacific. She does not desire war, and all that she has done at present is to make preparations for mobilisation so as not to be taken unawares. The French Government will keep His Majesty's Government informed of everything that may be done in that way. They have reliable information that the German troops are concentrated round Thionville and Metz ready for war. If there were a general war on the Continent it would inevitably draw England into it for the protection of her vital interests. A declaration now of her intention to support France, whose desire it is that peace should be maintained, would almost certainly prevent Germany from going to war.

No. 100.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 30.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 30, 1914.

GERMAN Ambassador told me last night that he thought that Germany would be able to prevent Austria from making any exorbitant demands if Serbia could be induced to submit, and to ask for peace early, say, as soon as the occupation of Belgrade had been accomplished.

I made to his Excellency the personal suggestion that some formula might be devised by Germany which might be acceptable for an exchange of views.

I see, however, that you have already made this suggestion.

No. 101.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 29th July*.

His Majesty's Government cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms.

What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies.

From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy.

Altogether, apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover.

The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either.

Having said so much, it is unnecessary to examine whether the prospect of a future general neutrality agreement between England and Germany offered positive advantages sufficient to compensate us for tying our hands now. We must preserve our full freedom to act as circumstances may seem to us to require in any such unfavourable and regrettable development of the present crisis as the Chancellor contemplates.

You should speak to the Chancellor in the above sense, and add most earnestly that the one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be *ipso facto* improved and strengthened. For that object His Majesty's Government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will.

And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this and worked for it, as far as I could, through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals, but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite rapprochement between the Powers than has been possible hitherto.

* See No. 85.

No. 102.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

I HAVE warned Prince Lichnowsky that Germany must not count upon our standing aside in all circumstances. This is doubtless the substance of the telegram from Prince Lichnowsky to German Chancellor, to which reference is made in the last two paragraphs of your telegram of 30th July.†

† See No. 98.

No. 103.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

GERMAN Ambassador informs me that German Government would endeavour to influence Austria, after taking Belgrade and Servian territory in region of frontier, to promise not to advance further, while Powers endeavoured to arrange that Servia should give satisfaction sufficient to pacify Austria. Territory occupied would of course be evacuated when Austria was satisfied. I suggested this yesterday as a possible relief to the situation, and, if it can be obtained, I would earnestly hope that it might be agreed to suspend further military preparations on all sides.

Russian Ambassador has told me of condition laid down by M. Sazonof, as quoted in your telegram of the 30th July*, and fears it cannot be modified; but if Austrian advance were stopped after occupation of Belgrade, I think Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs' formula might be changed to read that the Powers would examine how Servia could fully satisfy Austria without impairing Servian sovereign rights or independence.

If Austria, having occupied Belgrade and neighbouring Servian territory, declares herself ready, in the interest of European peace, to cease her advance and to discuss how a complete settlement can be arrived at, I hope that Russia would also consent to discussion and suspension of further military preparations, provided that other Powers did the same.

It is a slender chance of preserving peace, but the only one I can suggest if Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs can come to no agreement at Berlin. You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs.

* See No. 97

No. 104.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

YOU should inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my telegram to Sir G. Buchanan of to-day†, and say that I know that he has been urging Russia not to precipitate a crisis. I hope he may be able to support this last suggestion at St. Petersburg.

† See No. 103.

No. 105.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1914.

M. CAMBON reminded me to-day of the letter I had written to him two years ago, in which we agreed that, if the peace of Europe was seriously threatened, we would discuss what we were prepared to do. I enclose for convenience of reference copies of the letter in question and of M. Cambon's reply. He said that the peace of Europe was never more seriously threatened than it was now. He did not wish to ask me to say directly that we would intervene, but he would like me to say what we should do if certain circumstances arose. The particular hypothesis he had in mind was an aggression by Germany on France. He gave me a paper, of which a copy is also enclosed, showing that the German military preparations were more advanced and more on the offensive upon the frontier than anything France had yet done. He anticipated that the aggression would take the form of either a demand that France should cease her preparations, or a demand that she should engage to remain neutral if there was war between Germany and Russia. Neither of these things could France admit.

I said that the Cabinet was to meet to-morrow morning, and I would see him again to-morrow afternoon.

I am, &c.,
E. GREY.

Enclosure 1 in No. 105.

Sir Edward Grey to M. Cambon.

My dear Ambassador,

Foreign Office, November 22, 1912.

FROM time to time in recent years the French and British naval and military experts have consulted together. It has always been understood that such consultation does not restrict the freedom of either Government to decide at any future time whether or not to assist the other by armed force. We have agreed that consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not arisen and may never arise. The disposition, for instance, of the French and British fleets respectively at the present moment is not based upon an engagement to co-operate in war.

You have, however, pointed out that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, it might become essential to know whether it could in that event depend upon the armed assistance of the other.

I agree that, if either Government had grave reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and, if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common. If these measures involved action, the plans of the General Staffs would at once be taken into consideration, and the Governments would then decide what effect should be given to them.

Yours, &c.

E. GREY.

Enclosure 2 in No. 105.

M. Cambon to Sir Edward Grey.

(Translation.)

*L'Ambassade de France,
Londres,*

Cher Sir Edward, *ce 23 novembre, 1912.*

PAR votre lettre en date d'hier, 22 novembre, vous m'avez rappelé que, dans ces dernières années, les autorités militaires et navales de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne s'étaient consultées de temps en temps; qu'il avait toujours été entendu que ces consultations ne restreignaient pas la liberté, pour chaque Gouvernement, de décider dans l'avenir s'ils se prêteraient l'un l'autre le concours de leurs forces armées; que, de part et d'autre, ces consultations entre spécialistes n'étaient et ne devaient pas être considérées comme des engagements obligeant nos Gouvernements à agir dans certains cas; que cependant je vous avais fait observer que, si l'un ou l'autre des deux Gouvernements avait de graves raisons d'appréhender une attaque non provoquée de la part d'une tierce Puissance, il deviendrait essentiel de savoir s'il pourrait compter sur l'assistance armée de l'autre.

Votre lettre répond à cette observation, et je suis autorisé à vous déclarer que, dans le cas où l'un de nos deux Gouvernements aurait un motif grave d'appréhender soit l'agression d'une tierce puissance,

French Embassy, London,

Dear Sir Edward, *November 23, 1912.*

YOU reminded me in your letter of yesterday, 22nd November, that during the last few years the military and naval authorities of France and Great Britain had consulted with each other from time to time; that it had always been understood that these consultations should not restrict the liberty of either Government to decide in the future whether they should lend each other the support of their armed forces; that, on either side, these consultations between experts were not and should not be considered as engagements binding our Governments to take action in certain eventualities; that, however, I had remarked to you that, if one or other of the two Governments had grave reasons to fear an unprovoked attack on the part of a third Power, it would become essential to know whether it could count on the armed support of the other.

Your letter answers that point, and I am authorised to state that, in the event of one of our two Governments having grave reasons to fear either an attack from a third Power, or some event

soit quelque événement menaçant pour la paix générale, ce Gouvernement examinerait immédiatement avec l'autre si les deux Gouvernements doivent agir de concert en vue de prévenir l'agression ou de sauvegarder la paix. Dans ce cas, les deux Gouvernements délibéreraient sur les mesures qu'ils seraient disposés à prendre en commun ; si ces mesures comportaient une action, les deux Gouvernements prendraient aussitôt en considération les plans de leurs états majors et décideraient alors de la suite qui devrait être donnée à ces plans.

Votre sincèrement dévoué,
PAUL CAMBON.

threatening the general peace, that Government would immediately examine with the other the question whether both Governments should act together in order to prevent aggression or preserve peace. If so, the two Governments would deliberate as to the measures which they would be prepared to take in common ; if those measures involved action, the two Governments would take into immediate consideration the plans of their general staffs and would then decide as to the effect to be given to those plans.

Yours' &c.

PAUL CAMBON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 105.

French Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. Cambon.

(Translation.)

L'ARMÉE allemande a ses avant-postes sur nos bornes-frontières, hier vendredi ; par deux fois des patrouilles allemandes ont pénétré sur notre territoire. Nos avant-postes sont en retraite à 10 kilom. en arrière de la frontière. Les populations ainsi abandonnées à l'attaque de l'armée adverse protestent ; mais le Gouvernement tient à montrer à l'opinion publique et au Gouvernement britannique que l'agresseur ne sera en aucun cas la France. Tout le 16^e Corps de Metz renforcé par une partie du 8^e venu de Trêve et de Cologne occupe la frontière de Metz au Luxembourg. Le 15^e Corps d'Armée de Strasbourg a serré sur la frontière. Sous menace d'être fusillés les Alsaciens-Lorrains des pays annexés ne peuvent pas passer la frontière ; des réservistes par dizaines de milliers sont rappelés en Allemagne ; c'est le dernier stade avant la mobilisation : or, nous n'avons rappelé aucun réserviste.

Comme vous le voyez, l'Allemagne l'a fait. J'ajoute que toutes nos informations concordent pour montrer que les préparatifs allemands ont commencé samedi, le jour même de la remise de la note autrichienne.

Ces éléments, ajoutés à ceux contenus dans mon télégramme d'hier, vous permettent de faire la preuve au Gouvernement britannique de la volonté pacifique de l'un et des intentions agressives de l'autre.

THE German army had its advance-posts on our frontiers yesterday (Friday). German patrols twice penetrated on to our territory. Our advance-posts are withdrawn to a distance of 10 kilom. from the frontier. The local population is protesting against being thus abandoned to the attack of the enemy's army, but the Government wishes to make it clear to public opinion and to the British Government that in no case will France be the aggressor. The whole 16th corps from Metz, reinforced by a part of the 8th from Treves and Cologne, is occupying the frontier at Metz on the Luxemburg side. The 15th army corps from Strassburg has closed up on the frontier. The inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine are prevented by the threat of being shot from crossing the frontier. Reservists have been called back to Germany by tens of thousands. This is the last stage before mobilisation, whereas we have not called out a single reservist.

As you see, Germany has done it. I would add that all my information goes to show that the German preparations began on Saturday, the very day on which the Austrian note was handed in.

These facts, added to those contained in my telegram of yesterday, will enable you to prove to the British Government the pacific intentions of the one party and the aggressive intentions of the other.

Paris, le 31 juillet, 1914.

Paris July, 31, 1914.

No. 106.

Sir R. Rodd to Sir Edward Grey. — (Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Rome, July 30, 1914.

I LEARNT from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who sent for me this evening, that the Austrian Government had declined to continue the direct exchange of views with the Russian Government. But he had reason to believe that Germany was now disposed to give more conciliatory advice to Austria, as she seemed convinced that we should act with France and Russia, and was most anxious to avoid issue with us.

He said he was telegraphing to the Italian Ambassador at Berlin to ask the German Government to suggest that the idea of an exchange of views between the four Powers should be resumed in any form which Austria would consider acceptable. It seemed to him that Germany might invite Austria to state exactly the terms which she would demand from Serbia, and give a guarantee that she would neither deprive her of independence nor annex territory. It would be useless to ask for anything less than was contained in the Austrian ultimatum, and Germany would support no proposal that did not imply non-success for Austria. We might, on the other hand, ascertain from Russia what she would accept, and, once we knew the standpoints of these two countries, discussions could be commenced at once. There was still time so long as Austria had received no check. He in any case was in favour of continuing an exchange of views with His Majesty's Government if the idea of discussions between the four Powers was impossible.

No. 107.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey. — (Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 30, 1914.

I DO not know whether you have received a reply from the German Government to the communication* which you made to them through the German Ambassador in London asking whether they could suggest any method by which the four Powers could use their mediating influence between Russia and Austria. I was informed last night that they had not had time to send an answer yet. To-day, in reply to an enquiry from the French Ambassador as to whether the Imperial Government had proposed any course of action, the Secretary of State said that he had felt that time would be saved by communicating with Vienna direct, and that he had asked the Austro-Hungarian Government what would satisfy them. No answer had, however, yet been returned.

The Chancellor told me last night that he was "pressing the button" as hard as he could, and that he was not sure whether he had not gone so far in urging moderation at Vienna that matters had been precipitated rather than otherwise.

* See No. 84.

No. 108.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey. — (Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

CHANCELLOR informs me that his efforts to preach peace and moderation at Vienna have been seriously handicapped by the Russian mobilisation against Austria. He has done everything possible to attain his object at Vienna, perhaps even rather more than was altogether palatable at the Ballplatz. He could not, however, leave his country defenceless while time was being utilized by other Powers; and if, as he learns is the case, military measures are now being taken by Russia against Germany also, it would be impossible for him to remain quiet. He wished to tell me that it was quite possible that in a very short time, to-day perhaps, the German Government would take some very serious step; he was, in fact, just on the point of going to have an audience with the Emperor.

His Excellency added that the news of the active preparations on the Russo-German frontier had reached him just when the Czar had appealed to the Emperor, in the name of their old friendship, to mediate at Vienna, and when the Emperor was actually conforming to that request.

No. 109.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

I READ to the Chancellor this morning your answer to his appeal for British neutrality in the event of war, as contained in your telegram of yesterday*. His Excellency was so taken up with the news of the Russian measures along the frontier, referred to in my immediately preceding telegram, that he received your communication without comment. He asked me to let him have the message that I had just read to him as a memorandum, as he would like to reflect upon it before giving an answer, and his mind was so full of grave matters that he could not be certain of remembering all its points. I therefore handed to him the text of your message on the understanding that it should be regarded merely as a record of conversation, and not as an official document.

His Excellency agreed.

*See No. 101.

No. 110.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I LEARN from the German Ambassador that, as a result of suggestions by the German Government, a conversation has taken place at Vienna between the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Russian Ambassador. The Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg has also been instructed that he may converse with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that he should give explanations about the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and discuss suggestions and any questions directly affecting Austro-Russian relations. If the Russian Government object to the Austrians mobilising eight army corps, it might be pointed out that this is not too great a number against 400,000 Servians.

The German Ambassador asked me to urge the Russian Government to show goodwill in the discussions and to suspend their military preparations.

It is with great satisfaction that I have learnt that discussions are being resumed between Austria and Russia, and you should express this to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and tell him that I earnestly hope he will encourage them.

I informed the German Ambassador that, as regards military preparations, I did not see how Russia could be urged to suspend them unless some limit were put by Austria to the advance of her troops into Serbia.

No. 111.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I HOPE that the conversations which are now proceeding between Austria and Russia may lead to a satisfactory result. The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Servian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Serbia. It has occurred to me that, in the event of this mistrust preventing a solution being found by Vienna and St. Petersburg, Germany might sound Vienna, and I would undertake to sound St. Petersburg, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Serbia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. Russia might be informed by the four Powers that they would undertake to prevent Austrian demands going the length of impairing Servian sovereignty and integrity. All Powers would of course suspend further military operations or preparations.

You may sound the Secretary of State about this proposal.

I said to German Ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it His Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences; but, otherwise, I told German Ambassador that if France became involved we should be drawn in.

You can add this when sounding Chancellor or Secretary of State as to proposal above.

No. 112.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, July 31, 1914.

ACCORDING to information just received by German Government from their Ambassador at St. Petersburg, whole Russian army and fleet are being mobilised. Chancellor tells me that "Kriegsgefahr" will be proclaimed at once by German Government, as it can only be against Germany that Russian general mobilisation is directed. Mobilisation would follow almost immediately. His Excellency added in explanation that "Kriegsgefahr" signified the taking of certain precautionary measures consequent upon strained relations with a foreign country.

This news from St. Petersburg, added his Excellency, seemed to him to put an end to all hope of a peaceful solution of the crisis. Germany must certainly prepare for all emergencies.

I asked him whether he could not still put pressure on the authorities at Vienna to do something in general interests to reassure Russia and to show themselves disposed to continue discussions on a friendly basis. He replied that last night he had begged Austria to reply to your last proposal, and that he had received a reply to the effect that Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs would take wishes of the Emperor this morning in the matter.

No. 113.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

It has been decided to issue orders for general mobilisation.

This decision was taken in consequence of report received from Russian Ambassador in Vienna to the effect that Austria is determined not to yield to intervention of Powers, and that she is moving troops against Russia as well as against Serbia.

Russia has also reason to believe that Germany is making active military preparations, and she cannot afford to let her get a start.

No. 114.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie and Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I STILL trust that situation is not irretrievable, but in view of prospect of mobilisation in Germany it becomes essential to His Majesty's Government, in view of existing treaties, to ask whether French (German) Government is prepared to engage to respect neutrality of Belgium so long as no other Power violates it.

A similar request is being addressed to German (French) Government. It is important to have an early answer.

No. 115.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Villiers.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

IN view of existing treaties, you should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs that, in consideration of the possibility of a European war, I have asked French and German Governments whether each is prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium provided it is violated by no other Power.

You should say that I assume that the Belgian Government will maintain to the utmost of her power her neutrality, which I desire and expect other Powers to uphold and observe.

You should inform the Belgian Government that an early reply is desired.

No. 116.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

I HAVE received your telegram of yesterday's date*.

Nobody here feels that in this dispute, so far as it has yet gone, British treaties or obligations are involved. Feeling is quite different from what it was during the Morocco question. That crisis involved a dispute directly involving France, whereas in this case France is being drawn into a dispute which is not hers.

I believe it to be quite untrue that our attitude has been a decisive factor in situation. German Government do not expect our neutrality.

We cannot undertake a definite pledge to intervene in a war. I have so told the French Ambassador, who has urged His Majesty's Government to reconsider this decision.

I have told him that we should not be justified in giving any pledge at the present moment, but that we will certainly consider the situation again directly there is a new development.

*See No. 99.

No. 117.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, July 31, 1914.

AT 7 o'clock this evening I was sent for by Minister for Foreign Affairs. When I arrived the German Ambassador was leaving his Excellency.

German Ambassador had informed his Excellency that, in view of the fact that orders had been given for the total mobilisation of Russian army and fleet, German Government have in an ultimatum which they have addressed to the Russian Government required that Russian forces should be demobilised.

The German Government will consider it necessary to order the total mobilisation of the German army on the Russian and French frontiers if within twelve hours the Russian Government do not give an undertaking to comply with German demand.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs asks me to communicate this to you, and enquires what, in these circumstances, will be the attitude of England.

German Ambassador could not say when the twelve hours terminates. He is going to call at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 P.M. in order to receive the French Government's answer as to the attitude they will adopt in the circumstances.

He intimated the possibility of his requiring his passports.

I am informed by the Russian Ambassador that he is not aware of any general mobilisation of the Russian forces having taken place.

No. 118.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received July 31.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, July 31, 1914.

I AM informed by Count Forgach, Under-Secretary of State, that although Austria was compelled to respond to Russian mobilisation, which he deplored, the Austrian Ambassador in London has received instructions to inform you that mobilisation was not to be regarded as a necessarily hostile act on either side. Telegrams were being exchanged between the Emperor of Russia and the German Emperor, and conversations were proceeding between Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg and Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. A general war might, he seriously hoped, be staved off by these efforts. On my expressing my fear that Germany would mobilise, he said that Germany must do something, in his opinion, to secure her position. As regards Russian intervention on behalf of Serbia, Austria-Hungary found it difficult to recognise such a claim. I called his attention to the fact that during the discussion of the Albanian frontier at the London Conference of Ambassadors the Russian Government had stood behind Serbia, and that a compromise between the views of Russia and Austria-Hungary resulted with accepted frontier line. Although he spoke in a conciliatory tone, and did not regard the situation as desperate, I could not get from him any suggestion for a similar compromise in the present case. Count Forgach is going this afternoon to see the Russian Ambassador, whom I have informed of the above conversation.

The Russian Ambassador has explained that Russia has no desire to interfere unduly with Serbia; that, as compared with the late Russian Minister, the present Minister at Belgrade is a man of very moderate views; and that, as regards Austrian demands, Russia had counselled Serbia to yield to them as far as she possibly could without sacrificing her independence. His Excellency is exerting himself strongly in the interests of peace.

No. 119.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

SIR,

Foreign Office, July 31, 1914.

M. CAMBON referred to-day to a telegram that had been shown to Sir Arthur Nicholson this morning from the French Ambassador in Berlin, saying that it was the uncertainty with regard to whether we would intervene which was the encouraging element in Berlin, and that, if we would only declare definitely on the side of Russia and France, it would decide the German attitude in favour of peace.

I said that it was quite wrong to suppose that we had left Germany under the impression that we would not intervene. I had refused overtures to promise that we should remain neutral. I had not only definitely declined to say that we would remain neutral, I had even gone so far this morning as to say to the German Ambassador that, if France and Germany became involved in war, we should be drawn into it. That, of course, was not the same thing as taking an engagement to France, and I told M. Cambon of it only to show that we had not left Germany under the impression that we would stand aside.

M. Cambon then asked me for my reply to what he had said yesterday.

I said that we had come to the conclusion, in the Cabinet to-day, that we could not give any pledge at the present time. Though we should have to put our policy before Parliament, we could not pledge Parliament in advance. Up to the present moment, we did not feel, and public opinion did not feel, that any treaties or obligations of this country were involved. Further developments might alter this situation and cause the Government and Parliament to take the view that intervention was justified. The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important factor, in determining our attitude. Whether we proposed to Parliament to intervene or not to intervene in a war, Parliament would wish to know how we stood with regard to the neutrality of Belgium, and it might be that I should ask both France and Germany whether each was prepared to undertake an engagement that she would not be the first to violate the neutrality of Belgium.

M. Cambon repeated his question whether we would help France if Germany made an attack on her.

I said that I could only adhere to the answer that, as far as things had gone at present, we could not take any engagement.

M. Cambon urged that Germany had from the beginning rejected proposals that might have made for peace. It could not be to England's interest that France should be crushed by Germany. We should then be in a very diminished position with regard to Germany. In 1870 we had made a great mistake in allowing an enormous increase of German strength, and we should now be repeating the mistake. He asked me whether I could not submit his question to the Cabinet again.

I said that the Cabinet would certainly be summoned as soon as there was some new development, but at the present moment the only answer I could give was that we could not undertake any definite engagement.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

No. 120.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, July 31, 1914.

MINISTER for Foreign Affairs sent for me and French Ambassador and asked us to telegraph to our respective Governments subjoined formula as best calculated to amalgamate proposal made by you in your telegram of 30th July* with formula recorded in my telegram of 30th July†. He trusted it would meet with your approval:—

“ Si l'Autriche consentira à arrêter marche de ses troupes sur le territoire serbe, si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement d'Autriche-Hongrie sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'État souverain et à son indépendance, la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante‡.”

His Excellency then alluded to the telegram sent to German Emperor by Emperor of Russia in reply to the former's telegram. He said that Emperor Nicholas had begun by thanking Emperor William for his telegram and for the hopes of peaceful solution which it held out. His Majesty had then proceeded to assure Emperor William that no intention whatever of an aggressive character was concealed behind Russian military preparations. So long as conversation with Austria continued, His Imperial Majesty undertook that not a single man should be moved across the frontier; it was, however, of course impossible, for reasons explained, to stop a mobilisation which was already in progress.

M. Sazonof said that undoubtedly there would be better prospect of a peaceful solution if the suggested conversation were to take place in London, where the atmosphere was far more favourable, and he therefore hoped that you would see your way to agreeing to this.

His Excellency ended by expressing his deep gratitude to His Majesty's Government, who had done so much to save the situation. It would be largely due to them if war were prevented. The Emperor, the Russian Government, and the Russian people would never forget the firm attitude adopted by Great Britain.

* See No. 103.

† See No. 97.

‡ TRANSLATION.—“ If Austria will agree to check the advance of her troops on Servian territory; if, recognising that the dispute between Austria and Servia has assumed a character of European interest, she will allow the Great Powers to look into the matter and determine whether Servia could satisfy the Austro-Hungarian Government without impairing her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia will undertake to maintain her waiting attitude.”

No. 121.

*Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)**Berlin, July 31, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

YOUR telegram of 31st July.*

I spent an hour with Secretary of State urging him most earnestly to accept your proposal and make another effort to prevent terrible catastrophe of a European war.

He expressed himself very sympathetically towards your proposal, and appreciated your continued efforts to maintain peace, but said it was impossible for the Imperial Government to consider any proposal until they had received an answer from Russia to their communication of to-day; this communication, which he admitted had the form of an ultimatum, being that, unless Russia could inform the Imperial Government within twelve hours that she would immediately countermand her mobilisation against Germany and Austria, Germany would be obliged on her side to mobilise at once.

I asked his Excellency why they had made their demand even more difficult for Russia to accept by asking them to demobilise in south as well. He replied that it was in order to prevent Russia from saying all her mobilisation was only directed against Austria.

His Excellency said that if the answer from Russia was satisfactory he thought personally that your proposal merited favourable consideration, and in any case he would lay it before the Emperor and Chancellor, but he repeated that it was no use discussing it until the Russian Government had sent in their answer to the German demand.

He again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and the German Foreign Office had even up till last night been urging Austria to show willingness to continue discussions—and telegraphic and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilisation had spoilt everything.

* See No. 111.

No. 122.

*Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)**Berlin, July 31, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

NEUTRALITY of Belgium, referred to in your telegram of 31st July to Sir F. Bertie.*

I have seen Secretary of State, who informs me that he must consult the Emperor and the Chancellor before he could possibly answer. I gathered from what he said that he thought any reply they might give could not but disclose a certain amount of their plan of campaign in the event of war ensuing, and he was therefore very doubtful whether they would return any answer at all. His Excellency, nevertheless, took note of your request.

It appears from what he said that German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already.

I hope to see his Excellency to-morrow again to discuss the matter further, but the prospect of obtaining a definite answer seems to me remote.

In speaking to me to-day the Chancellor made it clear that Germany would in any case desire to know the reply returned to you by the French Government.

* See No. 114.

No. 123.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.**Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.*

Sir,

I TOLD the German Ambassador to-day that the reply* of the German Government with regard to the neutrality of Belgium was a matter of very great regret, because the neutrality of Belgium affected feeling in this country. If Germany could see her way to give the same assurance as that which had been given by France it would materially contribute to relieve anxiety and tension here. On the other hand if there were a violation of the neutrality of Belgium by one combatant while the other respected it, it would be extremely difficult to restrain public feeling in this country. I said that we had been discussing this question at a Cabinet meeting, and as I was authorised to tell him this I gave him a memorandum of it.

He asked me whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgium neutrality we would engage to remain neutral.

I replied that I could not say that; our hands were still free, and we were considering what our attitude should be. All I could say was that our attitude would be determined largely by public opinion here, and that the neutrality of Belgium would appeal very strongly to public opinion here. I did not think that we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone.

The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed.

I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free.

I am, &c.,

E. GREY.

* See No. 122.

No. 124.

*Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)**Paris, July 31, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

ON the receipt at 8-30 to-night of your telegram of this afternoon,* I sent a message to Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting to see him. He received me at 10-30 to-night at the Elysée, where a Cabinet Council was being held. He took a note of the enquiry as to the respecting by France of the neutrality of Belgium which you instructed me to make.

He told me that a communication had been made to you by the German Ambassador in London of the intention of Germany to order a general mobilisation of her army if Russia do not demobilise at once. He is urgently anxious as to what the attitude of England will be in the circumstances, and begs an answer may be made by His Majesty's Government at the earliest moment possible.

Minister for Foreign Affairs also told me that the German Embassy is packing up.

* See No. 114.

No 125.

*Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)**Paris, July 31, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

MY immediately preceding telegram.*

Political Director has brought me the reply of the Minister for Foreign Affairs to your enquiry respecting the neutrality of Belgium. It is as follows:—

French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and it would only be in the event of some other Power violating that neutrality that France might find herself under the necessity, in order to assure defence of her own security, to act otherwise. This assurance has been given several times. President of the Republic spoke of it to the King of the Belgians, and the French Minister at Brussels has spontaneously renewed the assurance to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day.

* See No. 124.

No. 126.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, August 1, 1914.

I HAVE had conversation with the Political Director, who states that the German Ambassador was informed, on calling at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs this morning, that the French Government failed to comprehend the reason which prompted his communication of yesterday evening. It was pointed out to his Excellency that general mobilisation in Russia had not been ordered until after Austria had decreed a general mobilisation, and that the Russian Government were ready to demobilise if all Powers did likewise. It seemed strange to the French Government that in view of this and of the fact that Russia and Austria were ready to converse, the German Government should have at that moment presented an ultimatum at St. Petersburg requiring immediate demobilisation by Russia. There were no differences at issue between France and Germany, but the German Ambassador had made a menacing communication to the French Government and had requested an answer the next day, intimating that he would have to break off relations and leave Paris if the reply were not satisfactory. The Ambassador was informed that the French Government considered that this was an extraordinary proceeding.

The German Ambassador, who is to see the Minister for Foreign Affairs again this evening, said nothing about demanding his passports, but he stated that he had packed up.

127.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Vienna, August 1, 1914.

GENERAL mobilisation of army and fleet.

No. 128.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, August 1, 1914.

BELGIAN neutrality.

The instructions conveyed in your telegram of yesterday* have been acted upon.

Belgium expects and desires that other Powers will observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intends to maintain to the utmost of her power. In so informing me, Minister for Foreign Affairs said that, in the event of the violation of the neutrality of their territory, they believed that they were in a position to defend themselves against intrusion. The relations between Belgium and her neighbours were excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions; but he thought it well, nevertheless, to be prepared against emergencies.

* See No. 115.

No. 129.

Minister of State, Luxemburg, to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Translation.)

*Luxemburg, 2 août, 1914.**Luxemburg, August 2, 1914.*

(Télégraphique.)

(Telegraphic.)

MINISTRE d'État du Luxembourg Eyschen vient de recevoir par l'intermédiaire du Ministre d'Allemagne à Luxembourg, M. de Buch, un télégramme du Chancelier de l'Empire allemand Bethmann-Hollweg disant que les mesures

The Luxemburg Minister of State has just received through the German Minister in Luxemburg, M. de Buch, a telegram from the Chancellor of the German Empire, Bethmann-Hollweg, to the effect that the military measures

militaires à Luxembourg ne constituent pas un acte hostile contre le Luxembourg, mais sont uniquement des mesures destinées à assurer contre attaque éventuelle d'une armée française. L'exploitation des voies ferrées affermées à l'Empire Luxembourg recevra complète indemnité pour dommages éventuels.

taken in Luxemburg do not constitute a hostile act against Luxemburg, but are only intended to insure against a possible attack of a French army. Full compensation will be paid to Luxemburg for any damage caused by using the railways which are leased to the Empire.

No. 130.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

WE are informed that authorities at Hamburg have forcibly detained steamers belonging to the Great Central Company and other British merchant-ships.

I cannot ascertain on what grounds the detention of British ships has been ordered.

You should request German Government to send immediate orders that they should be allowed to proceed without delay. The effect on public opinion here will be deplorable unless this is done. His Majesty's Government, on their side, are most anxious to avoid any incident of an aggressive nature, and the German Government will, I hope, be equally careful not to take any step which would make the situation between us impossible.

No. 131.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

I STILL believe that it might be possible to secure peace if only a little respite in time can be gained before any Great Power begins war.

The Russian Government has communicated to me the readiness of Austria to discuss with Russia and the readiness of Austria to accept a basis of mediation which is not open to the objections raised in regard to the formula which Russia originally suggested.

Things ought not to be hopeless so long as Austria and Russia are ready to converse, and I hope that German Government may be able to make use of the Russian communications referred to above, in order to avoid tension. His Majesty's Government are carefully abstaining from any act which may precipitate matters.

No. 132.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

FOLLOWING telegram from M. Sazonof to Count Benckendorff of the 31st July communicated to me to-day:—

" (Urgent.)

" Formule amendée conformément à la proposition anglaise: ' Si Autriche consent à arrêter la marche de ses troupes sur le territoire serbe et si, reconnaissant que le conflit austro-serbe a assumé le caractère d'une question d'intérêt européen, elle admet que les Grandes Puissances examinent la satisfaction que la Serbie pourrait accorder au Gouvernement austro-hongrois sans laisser porter atteinte à ses droits d'État souverain et à son indépendance, la Russie s'engage à conserver son attitude expectante.' "

(Above communicated to all the Powers.)

TRANSLATION—" Formula amended in accordance with the English proposal: ' If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognising that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the Great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Serbia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her sovereign rights as a State and to her independence, Russia undertakes to preserve her waiting attitude.' "

No. 133.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

M. DE ETTER came to-day to communicate the contents of a telegram from M. Sazonof, dated the 31st July, which are as follows:—

"The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador declared the readiness of his Government to discuss the substance of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia. M. Sazonof replied by expressing his satisfaction, and said it was desirable that the discussions should take place in London with the participation of the Great Powers.

"M. Sazonof hoped that the British Government would assume the direction of these discussions. The whole of Europe would be thankful to them. It would be very important that Austria should meanwhile put a stop provisionally to her military action on Servian territory".

(The above has been communicated to the six Powers.)

No. 134.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, August 1, 1914.

PRESIDENT of the Republic has informed me that German Government were trying to saddle Russia with the responsibility; that it was only after a decree of general mobilisation had been issued in Austria that the Emperor of Russia ordered a general mobilisation; that, although the measures which the German Government have already taken are in effect a general mobilisation, they are not so designated; that a French general mobilisation will become necessary in self-defence, and that France is already forty-eight hours behind Germany as regards German military preparations; that the French troops have orders not to go nearer to the German frontier than a distance of 10 kilom. so as to avoid any grounds for accusations of provocation to Germany, whereas the German troops, on the other hand, are actually on the French frontier and have made incursions on it; that, notwithstanding mobilisations, the Emperor of Russia has expressed himself ready to continue his conversations with the German Ambassador with a view to preserving the peace; that French Government, whose wishes are markedly pacific, sincerely desire the preservation of peace and do not quite despair, even now, of its being possible to avoid war.

No. 135.

*Sir Edward Grey to Sir G. Buchanan.**Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

INFORMATION reaches me from a most reliable source that Austrian Government have informed German Government that though the situation has been changed by the mobilisation of Russia they would in full appreciation of the efforts of England for the preservation of peace be ready to consider favourably my proposal for mediation between Austria and Servia. The understanding of this acceptance would naturally be that the Austrian military action against Servia would continue for the present, and that the British Government would urge upon Russian Government to stop the mobilisation of troops directed against Austria, in which case Austria would naturally cancel those defensive military counter-measures in Galicia, which have been forced upon Austria by Russian mobilisation.

You should inform Minister for Foreign Affairs and say that if, in the consideration of the acceptance of mediation by Austria, Russia can agree to stop mobilisation, it appears still to be possible to preserve peace. Presumably the matter should be discussed with German Government, also by Russian Government.

No. 136.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

(Telegraphic.)

Paris, August 1, 1914.

MINISTER of War informed military attaché this afternoon that orders had been given at 3.40 for a general mobilisation of the French army. This became necessary because the Minister of War knows that, under the system of "Kriegszustand," the Germans have called up six classes. Three classes are sufficient to bring their covering troops up to war strength, the remaining three being the reserve. This, he says, being tantamount to mobilisation, is mobilisation under another name.

The French forces on the frontier have opposed to them eight army corps on a war footing, and an attack is expected at any moment. It is therefore of the utmost importance to guard against this. A zone of 10 kilom. has been left between the French troops and German frontier. The French troops will not attack, and the Minister of War is anxious that it should be explained that this act of mobilisation is one for purely defensive purposes.

No. 137.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir M. de Bunsen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 1, 1914.

I SAW the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador this morning. He supplied me with the substance of a telegram which the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sent to the Austrian Ambassador in Paris. In this telegram his Excellency was given instructions to assure the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no intention in the minds of the Austro-Hungarian Government to impair the sovereign rights of Serbia or to obtain territorial aggrandisement. The Ambassador added that he was further instructed to inform the French Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no truth in the report which had been published in Paris to the effect that Austria-Hungary intended to occupy the sanjak.

Count Mensdorff called again later at the Foreign Office. He informed me of a telegram sent yesterday to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg by Count Berchtold, and gave me the substance.

It states that Count Berchtold begged the Russian Ambassador, whom he sent for yesterday, to do his best to remove the wholly erroneous impression in St. Petersburg that the "door had been banged" by Austria-Hungary on all further conversations. The Russian Ambassador promised to do this. Count Berchtold repeated on this occasion to the Russian Ambassador the assurance which had already been given at St. Petersburg, to the effect that neither an infraction of Servian sovereign rights nor the acquisition of Servian territory was being contemplated by Austria-Hungary.

Special attention was called by Count Mensdorff to the fact that this telegram contains a statement to the effect that conversations at St. Petersburg had not been broken off by Austria-Hungary.

No. 138.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

YOUR telegram of to-day*.

I have communicated the substance of the above telegram to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and spent a long time arguing with him that the chief dispute was between Austria and Russia, and that Germany was only drawn in as Austria's ally. If therefore Austria and Russia were, as was evident, ready to discuss matters and Germany did not desire war on her own account, it seemed to me only logical that Germany should hold her hand and continue to work for a peaceful settlement. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that Austria's readiness to

* See No. 131.

discuss was the result of German influence at Vienna, and, had not Russia mobilised against Germany, all would have been well. But Russia by abstaining from answering Germany's demand that she should demobilise, had caused Germany to mobilise also. Russia had said that her mobilisation did not necessarily imply war, and that she could perfectly well remain mobilised for months without making war. This was not the case with Germany. She had the speed and Russia had the numbers, and the safety of the German Empire forbade that Germany should allow Russia time to bring up masses of troops from all parts of her wide dominions. The situation now was that, though the Imperial Government had allowed her several hours beyond the specified time, Russia had sent no answer. Germany had therefore ordered mobilisation, and the German representative at St. Petersburg had been instructed within a certain time to inform the Russian Government that the Imperial Government must regard their refusal to answer as creating a state of war.

No. 139.

Sir G. Buchanan to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

St. Petersburg, August 1, 1914.

MY telegram of 31st July*.

The Emperor of Russia read his telegram to the German Emperor to the German Ambassador at the audience given to his Excellency yesterday. No progress whatever was made.

In the evening M. Sazonof had an interview with the Austrian Ambassador who, not being definitely instructed by his Government, did his best to deflect the conversation towards a general discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia instead of keeping to the question of Serbia. In reply the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his desire that these relations should remain friendly, and said that, taken in general, they were perfectly satisfactory; but the real question which they had to solve at this moment was whether Austria was to crush Serbia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Serbia a free and independent State. In these circumstances while the Serbian question was unsolved, the abstract discussion of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia was a waste of time. The only place where a successful discussion of this question could be expected was London, and any such discussion was being made impossible by the action of Austria-Hungary in subjecting Belgrade, a virtually unfortified town, to bombardment.

M. Sazonof informed the French Ambassador and myself this morning of his conversation with the Austrian Ambassador. He went on to say that during the Balkan crisis he had made it clear to the Austrian Government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Serbia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Serbia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain. It was, in fact, for Russia a question of life and death. The policy of Austria had throughout been both tortuous and immoral, and she thought that she could treat Russia with defiance, secure in the support of her German ally. Similarly the policy of Germany had been an equivocal and double-faced policy, and it mattered little whether the German Government knew or did not know the terms of the Austrian ultimatum; what mattered was that her intervention with the Austrian Government had been postponed until the moment had passed when its influence would have been felt. Germany was unfortunate in her representatives in Vienna and St. Petersburg: the former was a violent Russophobe who had urged Austria on, the latter had reported to his Government that Russia would never go to war. M. Sazonof was completely weary of the ceaseless endeavours he had made to avoid a war. No suggestion held out to him had been refused. He had accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain and Italy, for direct conversation between Austria and Russia; but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether. The action of the Austro-Hungarian Government and the German preparations had forced the Russian Government to order mobilisation, and the mobilisation of Germany had created a desperate situation.

M. Sazonof added that the formula, of which the text is contained in my telegram

* See No. 120.

of 31st July,* had been forwarded by the Russian Government to Vienna, and he would adhere to it if you could obtain its acceptance before the frontier was crossed by German troops. In no case would Russia begin hostilities first.

I now see no possibility of a general war being avoided unless the agreement of France and Germany can be obtained to keep their armies mobilised on their own sides of the frontier, as Russia has expressed her readiness to do, pending a last attempt to reach a settlement of the present crisis.

* See No. 120.

No. 140.

Sir F. Bertie to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 1.)

Paris, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

THE Minister of War again sent for the military attaché this evening, as he said he wished to keep him informed of the situation. He laid great stress on the fact that the zone of 10 kilom. which he had arranged between the French troops and the German frontier, and which was still occupied by peasants, was a proof of the French endeavours to commit no provocative act.

No. 141.

Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

Vienna, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

I AM to be received to-morrow by Minister for Foreign Affairs. This afternoon he is to see the French and Russian Ambassadors. I have just been informed by the Russian Ambassador of German ultimatum requiring that Russia should demobilise within twelve hours. On being asked by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs whether the inevitable refusal of Russia to yield to this curt summons meant war, the German Ambassador replied that Germany would be forced to mobilise if Russia refused. Russian Ambassador at Vienna thinks that war is almost inevitable, and that mobilisation is too expensive to be kept for long, Germany will attack Russia at once. He says that the so-called mobilisation of Russia amounted to nothing more than that Russia had taken military measures corresponding to those taken by Germany. There seems to be even greater tension between Germany and Russia than there is between Austria and Russia. Russia would, according to the Russian Ambassador, be satisfied even now with assurance respecting Servian integrity and independence. He says that Russia had no intention to attack Austria. He is going again to-day to point out to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that most terrific consequences must ensue from refusal to make this slight concession. This time Russia would fight to the last extremity. I agree with his Excellency that the German Ambassador at Vienna desired war from the first, and that his strong personal bias probably coloured his action here. The Russian Ambassador is convinced that the German Government also desired war from the first.

It is the intention of the French Ambassador to speak earnestly to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to-day on the extreme danger of the situation, and to ask whether proposals to serve as a basis of mediation from any quarter are being considered. There is great anxiety to know what England will do. I fear that nothing can alter the determination of Austro-Hungarian Government to proceed on their present course, if they have made up their mind with the approval of Germany.

No. 142.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

(Telegraphic.)

ORDERS have just been issued for the general mobilisation of the navy and army, the first day of mobilisation to be 2nd August.

No. 143.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 1, 1914.

DETENTION of British merchant ship at Hamburg.

Your telegram of 1st August* acted on.

Secretary of State, who expressed the greatest surprise and annoyance, has promised to send orders at once to allow steamers to proceed without delay.

* See No. 130.

No. 144.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 2, 1914.

SECRETARY of State has just informed me that, owing to certain Russian troops having crossed frontier, Germany and Russia are now in a state of war.

No. 145.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 2, 1914.

MY telegram of 1st August.†

Secretary of State informs me that orders were sent last night to allow British ships in Hamburg to proceed on their way. He says that this must be regarded as a special favour to His Majesty's Government, as no other foreign ships have been allowed to leave. Reason of detention was that mines were being laid and other precautions being taken.

† See No. 143.

No. 146.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, August 2, 1914.

THE news that a German force has entered Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has been officially confirmed to the Belgian Government.

No. 147.

Minister of State, Luxemburg, to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 2.)

(Translation.)

(Télégraphique.)

*Luxemburg,**Luxemburg, le 2 août, 1914.*

(Telegraphic.)

August 2, 1914.

J'AI l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence les faits suivants :

I HAVE the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts :—

Dimanche, 2 août, de grand matin, les troupes allemandes, d'après les informations qui sont parvenues au Gouvernement Grand ducal à l'heure actuelle, ont pénétré sur le territoire luxembourgeois par les ponts de Wasserbillig et de Remich, se dirigeant spécialement vers le sud du

On Sunday the 2nd August, very early, the German troops, according to the information which has up to now reached the Grand Ducal Government, penetrated into Luxemburg territory by the bridges of Wasserbillig and Remich, and proceeded particularly towards the south and

pays et vers la ville de Luxembourg, capitale du Grand Duché. Un certain nombre de trains blindés avec des troupes et des munitions ont été acheminés par la voie de chemin de fer de Wasserbillig à Luxembourg, où l'on s'attend de les voir arriver. D'un instant à l'autre, ces faits impliquent des actes manifestement contraire à la neutralité du Grand Duché garantie par le Traité de Londres de 1867. Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois n'a pas manqué de protester énergiquement contre cette agression auprès des représentants de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne à Luxembourg. Une protestation identique va être transmise télégraphiquement au Secrétaire d'État pour les Affaires Étrangères à Berlin.

in the direction of Luxembourg, the capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armoured trains with troops and ammunition have been sent along the railway line from Wasserbillig to Luxembourg, where their arrival is expected. These occurrences constitute acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy as guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxembourg Government have not failed to address an energetic protest against this aggression to the representatives of His Majesty the German Emperor at Luxembourg. An identical protest will be sent by telegraph to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Berlin.

No. 148.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 2, 1914.

AFTER the Cabinet this morning I gave M. Cambon the following memorandum :—

" I am authorised to give an assurance that, if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.

" This assurance is of course subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German fleet takes place."

I pointed out that we had very large questions and most difficult issues to consider, and that Government felt that they could not bind themselves to declare war upon Germany necessarily if war broke out between France and Germany to-morrow, but it was essential to the French Government, whose fleet had long been concentrated in the Mediterranean, to know how to make their dispositions with their north coast entirely undefended. We therefore thought it necessary to give them this assurance. It did not bind us to go to war with Germany unless the German fleet took the action indicated, but it did give a security to France that would enable her to settle the disposition of her own Mediterranean fleet.

M. Cambon asked me about the violation of Luxembourg. I told him the doctrine on that point laid down by Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon in 1867. He asked me what we should say about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. I said that was a much more important matter; we were considering what statement we should make in Parliament to-morrow—in effect, whether we should declare violation of Belgian neutrality to be a *casus belli*. I told him what had been said to the German Ambassador on this point.

No. 149.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 2, 1914.

* YOUR telegram of 1st August.*

I regret to learn that 100 tons of sugar was compulsorily unloaded from the British steamship "Sappho" at Hamburg and detained. Similar action appears to have been taken with regard to other British vessels loaded with sugar.

You should inform Secretary of State that, for reasons stated in my telegram of 1st August,† I most earnestly trust that the orders already sent to Hamburg to allow the clearance of British ships covers also the release of their cargoes, the detention of which cannot be justified.

* See No. 143.

† See No. 130.

No. 150.

Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 3.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 3, 1914.

YOUR telegram of 2nd August* : Detention of British ships at Hamburg.

No information available.

* See No. 149.

No. 151.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 3)

(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, August 3, 1914.

FRENCH Government have offered through their military attaché the support of five French army corps to the Belgian Government. Following reply has been received to-day:—

"We are sincerely grateful to the French Government for offering eventual support. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the Powers. Belgian Government will decide later on the action which they may think it necessary to take."

No. 152.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Bertie.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 3, 1914.

ON the 1st instant the French Ambassador made the following communication:—

"In reply to the German Government's intimation of the fact that ultimatums had been presented to France and Russia, and to the question as to what were the intentions of Italy, the Marquis di San Giuliano replied:—

"The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German Ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral."

In making this communication, M. Cambon was instructed to lay stress upon the Italian declaration that the present war was not a defensive but an aggressive war, and that, for this reason, the *casus foederis* under the terms of the Triple Alliance did not arise.

I am, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 153.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

THE King of the Belgians has made an appeal to His Majesty the King for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium in the following terms:—

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

His Majesty's Government are also informed that the German Government has delivered to the Belgian Government a note proposing friendly neutrality entailing

free passage through Belgian territory, and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the Kingdom and its possessions at the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy. An answer was requested within twelve hours.

We also understand that Belgium has categorically refused this as a flagrant violation of the law of nations.

His Majesty's Government are bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany is a party in common with themselves, and must request an assurance that the demand made upon Belgium will not be proceeded with and that her neutrality will be respected by Germany. You should ask for an immediate reply.

No. 154.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 4.)

(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

GERMAN Minister has this morning addressed note to Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that as Belgian Government have declined the well-intentioned proposals submitted to them by the Imperial Government, the latter will, deeply to their regret, be compelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menaces.

No. 155.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir F. Villiers.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

YOU should inform Belgian Government that if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, His Majesty's Government expect that they will resist by any means in their power, and that His Majesty's Government will support them in offering such resistance, and that His Majesty's Government in this event are prepared to join Russia and France, if desired, in offering to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting use of force by Germany against them, and a guarantee to maintain their independence and integrity in future years.

No. 156.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

I CONTINUE to receive numerous complaints from British firms as to the detention of their ships at Hamburg, Cuxhaven, and other German ports. This action on the part of the German authorities is totally unjustifiable. It is in direct contravention of international law and of the assurances given to your Excellency by the Imperial Chancellor. You should demand the immediate release of all British ships if such release has not yet been given.

No. 157.

German Foreign Secretary to Prince Lichnowsky.—(Communicated by German Embassy, August 4.)

(Telegraphic.)

Berlin, August 4, 1914.

PLEASE dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions, by repeating most positively formal assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretence

whatever, annex Belgian territory. Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality. It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgian territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at expense of Holland. Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that German army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent French advance.

No. 158.

Sir F. Villiers to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received August 4.)

(Telegraphic.)

Brussels, August 4, 1914.

MILITARY attaché has been informed at War Office that German troops have entered Belgian territory, and that Liège has been summoned to surrender by small party of Germans who, however, were repulsed.

No. 159.

Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen.

(Telegraphic.)

Foreign Office, August 4, 1914.

WE hear that Germany has addressed note to Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that German Government will be compelled to carry out, if necessary, by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable.

We are also informed that Belgian territory has been violated at Gemmenich.

In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that Germany declined to give the same assurance respecting Belgium as France gave last week in reply to our request made simultaneously at Berlin and Paris, we must repeat that request, and ask that a satisfactory reply to it and to my telegram of this morning* be received here by 12 o'clock to-night. If not, you are instructed to ask for your passports, and to say that His Majesty's Government feel bound to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany is as much a party as ourselves.

* See No. 153.

Extract from a Parliamentary Paper [Cd: 7445] respecting the rupture of diplomatic relations with the German Government.—(Taken from the issue of "The Times," Friday, August 28th, 1914.)

SIR E. GOSCHEN TO SIR EDWARD GREY.

London, August 8, 1914.

SIR,—In accordance with the instruction contained in your telegram of the 4th instant * I called upon the Secretary of State that afternoon and inquired, in the name of His Majesty's Government, whether the Imperial Government would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality. Herr von Jagow at once replied that he was sorry to say that his answer must be "No", as, in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had been already violated.

Herr von Jagow again went into the reasons why the Imperial Government had been obliged to take this step—namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way, so as to be able to get well ahead with their operations and endeavour to strike some decisive blow as early as possible. It was a matter of life and death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped, in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have got through without formidable opposition, entailing great loss of time. This loss of time would have meant time gained by the Russians for bringing up their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great German asset, while that of Russia was an inexhaustible supply of troops. I pointed out to Herr von Jagow that this *fait accompli* of the violation of the Belgian frontier rendered, as he would readily understand, the situation exceedingly grave, and I asked him whether there was not still time to draw back and avoid possible consequences which both he and I would deplore. He replied that, for the reasons he had given me, it was now impossible for them to draw back.

During the afternoon I received your further telegram of the same date†, and, in compliance with the instructions therein contained, I again proceeded to the Imperial Foreign Office and informed the Secretary of State that unless the Imperial Government could give the assurance by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with their violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, I had been instructed to demand my passports and inform the Imperial Government that His Majesty's Government would have to take all steps in their power to uphold the neutrality of Belgium and the observance of a treaty to which Germany was as much a party as themselves.

Herr von Jagow replied that to his great regret he could give no other answer than that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the Empire rendered it absolutely necessary that the Imperial troops should advance through Belgium. I gave His Excellency a written summary of your telegram and, pointing out that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when His Majesty's Government would expect an answer, asked him whether, in view of the terrible consequences which would necessarily ensue, it were not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even 24 hours or more, his answer must be the same. I said that in that case I should have to demand my passports. This interview took place at about 7 o'clock.

In a short conversation which ensued Herr von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the Chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain and then, through Great Britain, to get closer to France. I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment, but that he must understand that under the circumstances and in view of our engagements, His Majesty's Government could not possibly have acted otherwise than they had done.

*See "Miscellaneous, No. 6 (1914)," No. 153.

†See "Miscellaneous, No. 6 (1914)," No. 159.

I then said that I should like to go and see the Chancellor, as it might be, perhaps, the last time I should have an opportunity of seeing him. He begged me to do so. I found the Chancellor very agitated. His Excellency at once began a harangue, which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—"neutrality", a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards. What we had done was unthinkable; it was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen.

I protested strongly against that statement, and said that, in the same way as he and Herr von Jagow wished me to understand that for strategical reasons it was a matter of life and death to Germany to advance through Belgium and violate the latter's neutrality, so I would wish him to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of "life and death" for the honour of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept, or what confidence could anyone have in engagements given by Great Britain in the future? The Chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept. Has the British Government thought of that?" I hinted to His Excellency as plainly as I could that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements, but His Excellency was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument.

As I was leaving he said that the blow of Great Britain joining Germany's enemies was all the greater that almost up to the last moment he and his Government had been working with us and supporting our efforts to maintain peace between Austria and Russia. I said that this was part of the tragedy which saw the two nations fall apart just at the moment when the relations between them had been more friendly and cordial than they had been for years. Unfortunately, notwithstanding our efforts to maintain peace between Russia and Austria, the war had spread and had brought us face to face with a situation which, if we held to our engagements, we could not possibly avoid, and which unfortunately entailed our separation from our late fellow-workers. He would readily understand that no one regretted this more than I.

After this somewhat painful interview I returned to the Embassy and drew up a telegraphic report of what had passed. This telegram was handed in at the Central Telegraph Office a little before 9 P.M. it was accepted by that office, but apparently never despatched.*

At about 9-30 P.M. Herr von Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of State, came to see me. After expressing his deep regret that the very friendly official and personal relations between us were about to cease, he asked me casually whether a demand for passports was equivalent to a declaration of war. I said that such an authority on international law as he was known to be must know as well or better than I what was usual in such cases. I added that there were many cases where diplomatic relations had been broken off and, nevertheless, war had not ensued; but that in this case he would have seen from my instructions, of which I had given Herr von Jagow a written summary, that His Majesty's Government expected an answer to a definite question by 12 o'clock that night and that in default of a satisfactory answer they would be forced to take such steps as their engagements required. Herr Zimmermann said that that was, in fact, a declaration of war, as the Imperial Government could not possibly give the assurance required either that night or any other night.

In the meantime, after Herr Zimmermann left me, a flying sheet, issued by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, was circulated stating that Great Britain had declared war against Germany. The immediate result of this news was the assemblage of an exceedingly excited and unruly mob before His Majesty's Embassy. The small force of police which had been sent to guard the Embassy was soon overpowered, and the attitude of

This telegram never reached the Foreign Office.

the mob became more threatening. We took no notice of this demonstration as long as it was confined to noise, but when the crash of glass and the landing of cobble stones into the drawing room, where we were all sitting, warned us that the situation was getting unpleasant, I telephoned to the Foreign Office on account of what was happening. Herr von Jagow at once informed the Chief of Police, and an adequate force of mounted police, sent with great promptness, very soon cleared the street. From that moment on we were well guarded, and no more direct unpleasantness occurred.

After order had been restored Herr von Jagow came to see me, and expressed his most heartfelt regrets at what had occurred. He said that the behaviour of his countrymen had made him feel more ashamed than he had words to express. It was an indelible stain on the reputation of Berlin. He said that the flying sheet circulated in the streets had not been authorized by the Government; in fact, the Chancellor had asked him by telephone whether he thought that such a statement should be issued, and he had replied: "Certainly not, until the morning." It was in consequence of his decision to that effect that only a small force of police had been sent to the neighbourhood of the Embassy, as he had thought that the presence of a large force would inevitably attract attention and perhaps lead to disturbances. It was the "*pestilential Tageblatt*", which had somehow got hold of the news, that had upset his calculations. He had heard rumours that the mob had been excited to violence by gestures made and missiles thrown from the Embassy, but he felt sure that that was not true (I was able soon to assure him that the report had no foundation whatever), and even if it was, it was no excuse for the disgraceful scenes which had taken place. He feared that I would take home with me a sorry impression of Berlin manners in moments of excitement. In fact, no apology could have been more full and complete.

On the following morning, the 5th August, the Emperor sent one of His Majesty's aides-de-camp to me with the following message:—

"The Emperor has charged me to express to your Excellency his regret for the occurrences of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo. His Majesty also begs that you will tell the King that he has been proud of the titles of British Field-Marshal and British Admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of those titles."

I would add that the above message lost none of its acerbity by the manner of its delivery.

On the other hand, I should like to state that I received all through this trying time nothing but courtesy at the hands of Herr von Jagow and the officials of the Imperial Foreign Office. At about 11 o'clock on the same morning Count Wedel handed me my passports—which I had earlier in the day demanded in writing—and told me that he had been instructed to confer with me as to the route which I should follow for my return to England. He said that he had understood that I preferred the route *via* the Hook of Holland to that *via* Copenhagen; they had therefore arranged that I should go by the former route, only I should have to wait till the following morning. I agreed to this, and he said that I might be quite assured that there would be no repetition of the disgraceful scenes of the preceding night as full precautions would be taken. He added that they were doing all in their power to have a restaurant car attached to the train, but it was rather a difficult matter. He also brought me a charming letter from Herr von Jagow couched in the most friendly terms. The day was passed in packing up such articles as time allowed.

The night passed quietly without any incident. In the morning a strong force of police was posted along the usual route to the Lehrter Station, while the Embassy was smuggled away in taxi-cabs to the station by side streets. We there suffered no molestation whatever, and avoided the treatment meted out by the crowd to my Russian and French colleagues. Count Wedel met us at the station to say good-bye on behalf of Herr von Jagow and to see that all the arrangements ordered for our comfort had been properly carried out. A retired colonel of the Guards accompanied the train to the Dutch frontier, and was exceedingly kind in his efforts to prevent the great crowds which thronged the platforms at every station where we stopped from insulting us; but beyond the yelling of patriotic songs and a few jeers and insulting gestures we had really nothing to complain of during our tedious journey to the Dutch frontier.

Before closing this long account of our last days in Berlin I should like to place on record and bring to your notice the quite admirable behaviour of my staff under the most trying circumstances possible. One and all, they worked night and day with scarcely any rest, and I cannot praise too highly the cheerful zeal with which counsellor, naval and military attachés, secretaries, and the two young attachés buckled to their work and kept their nerve with often a yelling mob outside and inside hundreds of British subjects clamouring for advice and assistance. I was proud to have such a staff to work with, and feel most grateful to them all for the invaluable assistance and support, often exposing them to considerable personal risk, which they so readily and cheerfully gave to me.

I should also like to mention the great assistance rendered to us all by my American colleague, Mr. Gerard, and his staff. Undeterred by the hooting and hisses with which he was often greeted by the mob on entering and leaving the Embassy, His Excellency came repeatedly to see me to ask how he could help us and to make arrangements for the safety of stranded British subjects. He extricated many of these from extremely difficult situations at some personal risk to himself, and his calmness and *savoir faire* and his firmness in dealing with the Imperial authorities gave full assurance that the protection of British subjects and interests could not have been left in more efficient and able hands.

I have, etc.,

W. E. GOSCHEN.

The 22nd September, 1914.

No. 2297-Est.-A.—The services of the following officers of the Political Department of the Government of India are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Captain S. Williams.

Lieutenant G. B. Walker.

The 23rd September, 1914.

No. 2307-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. A. Spence, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the 6th September, 1914.

The 24th September, 1914.

No. 2318-Est.-A.—The services of the officers named below have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Major L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S.

Major C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. Haig, I.M.S. (*Bengal*).

Major R. W. Knox, I.M.S. (*Madras*).

Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. Macleod, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*Bengal*).

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Macnab, I. M. S. (*Bengal*).

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, I.M.S. (*Bengal*).

Captain N. N. Sodhi, I.M.S.

Major J. R. J. Tyrrell, I.M.S.

Major J. W. Watson, I.M.S.

No. 2322-Est.-A.—Captain C. W. Prescott, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Sub-Division, with effect from the 3rd September, 1914.

No. 2326-Est.-A.—Mr. A. N. L. Cater, of the Political Department, on recall from leave, is placed temporarily on special duty as an additional Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 10th September, 1914.

No. 2235-G.—With reference to notification No. 1411-G., dated the 29th June 1914, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. George Keith Walker as Consul for Belgium at Madras has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 25th September, 1914.

No. 977-E-B.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 990-E., dated the 22nd April, 1884, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880 (II of 1880) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall extend to the tract comprising the hills inhabited or frequented by Abors, Miris, Mishmis, Singphos, Nagas and Khamtis and separated from the Lakhimpur district by the line specified below :—

From Siplumukh on the Subansiri east along the ridge of the outer range to peak Dipa (2,820) ; thence due east to the Sinyang river ; thence east along the range to the longest source of the Dijmur river ; thence down the Dijmur river to its confluence with the Buri Suti ; thence east along the left bank of the Buri Suti to the Sengajan road ; thence south-east along the Sengajan road to the Brahmaputra ; thence east along the right bank of the Brahmaputra to a point opposite the mouth of the Likajan ; thence across the Brahmaputra and along the Likajan, the Dholla Nadi, and the Hakhati Nadi (both of which are local names of the Likajan), to its source at a *bhil* or lake (marked "L. Dirak" on the map) ; thence across the *bhil* still eastwards to the Dirak river ; thence south-east up the left bank of the Dirak river to a point due north of Bisa, at approximately latitude $27^{\circ} 52' 30''$ longitude $95^{\circ} 56'$; thence due south along a demarcated line to the Dihing river so as to include Bisa's village ; thence along the Dihing river to its confluence with the Magantaun river ; thence along the Magantaun river to its confluence with the Khasanpani ; thence along the Khasanpani to its confluence with the Buri Dihing (or Namphuk) river ; thence up the Buri Dihing (or Namphuk) river to its confluence with the Namgoi ; thence up the Namgoi river to the demarcated point where it turns southwards ; thence along a demarcated line to the high peak H of the Honkap Bum range ; thence south-west along a demarcated line to the Namchik river ; thence along the Namchik river to its confluence with the Khatangjan stream ; thence up the Khatangjan stream for about 1,000 yards to a Naga path which breaks off westwards at the junction of the Likrajan and Khatangjan streams ; thence along the Naga path passing through the villages of Loungto and Wangnon to the point where the path runs into the right bank of the Tirap river ; thence up the Tirap river to a demarcated point ; thence in a north-east by easterly direction along the watershed between Burma and Assam to a peak marked "Malum" (6,795) ; thence along the same range to the Nongyong lake.

The tract described above shall be styled the "Central and Eastern Sections, North-East Frontier Tract".

No. 978-E.B.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 990-E., dated the 22nd April, 1884, and in supersession of Notification No. 11768 J., dated the 1st November, 1906, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 1 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880 (II of 1880) is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall extend to the Tract inhabited or frequented by Singphos, Nagas and Khamtis, and separated from the Lakhimpur district by the line specified below :—

From the point on the Dirak river where the boundary between the Saikhowa and the Buri Dehing mauzas begins in a south-westerly direction along the western boundary of the Buri Dehing mauza to the Dibru river ; thence west along the Dibru river to its confluence with the Moran Jan ; thence up the Moran Jan to a point one and a half miles to the east of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway ; thence along a demarcated line to a point on the Dihing river one and a half miles to the east of the Dibru Sadiya Railway ; thence up the Dihing river to its confluence with the Tirap river ; thence up the Tirap river to its confluence with the Likra Kha stream ; thence up the Likra Kha to the point where it turns south ; thence along a demarcated line to the upper waters of the Namdang river ; thence down the Namdang river to a pillar to the south of the Namdang coal mines ; thence along a demarcated line westward across the Makum stream to the Dirak river ; thence up the Dirak river to a pillar ; thence along a demarcated line to a pillar on the Tirap river ; thence down the Tirap river to the point where the Naga path passing through the villages Loungto and Wangnon meets the river ; thence along this path, passing through the Wangnon and Loungto village sites, in that order, to the confluence of the Likrajan and Khatangjan streams ; thence down the Khatangjan for about a thousand yards to its confluence with the Namchik river ; thence east along the Namchik river to a demarcated point at the bend of that river before it turns sharply to the south ; thence north-east along a demarcated line to peak H on the Honkap Bum range ; thence east along a demarcated line to the point on the Namgoi river where it turns south ; thence from this demarcated point down the Namgoi river to its confluence with the Namphuk (Buri Dihing) river ; thence down the Buri Dihing (or Namphuk) river to its junction with the Khasanpani ; thence along the Khasanpani to its confluence with the Magantaun river ; thence along the Magantaun river to its confluence with the Buri Dihing river ; thence along the Dihing river up to and excluding Bisa's village ; thence due north along a demarcated line to a pillar on the left bank of the Dirak river ; thence along the left bank of the Dirak river to the point where the boundary between the Saikhowa and Buri Dehing mauzas begins.

The tract described above shall be styled the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract.

No. 979 E.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulation, 1880, (II of 1880), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Regulation shall extend to the tract comprising the hills inhabited or frequented by Bhutias, Akas, Daflas, Miris and Abors and separated from the Darrang and Lakhimpur districts by the line specified below :—

From the Subansiri river westwards along the Inner Line to the Dikrang river; thence down the Dikrang to a demarcated point; thence along a demarcated line past the Borpathar stockade to a demarcated point on the Dubia Nadi; thence along the Kauri Ali embankment to the Gogra road; thence along the Gogra road to the north-east corner of the Singlijan Grant; thence along the Inner Line and the west boundary of the grant to the south-west corner of the grant; thence along a straight line to the junction of the Bihmari and Baroi rivers; thence along a straight line to the north-east corner of the Rangagarh Tea Garden; thence along the northern boundary of the garden to its north-west corner; thence along a straight line to the junction of the Dikal and Borgang rivers; thence along a straight line to the north-east corner of Grant No. 536; thence along the northern boundary of the grant to its north-west corner; thence along a straight line to the Ghiladhari river; thence along the southern boundary of the Nauduar Forest Reserve to the Borelli river; thence along the southern boundary of the Charduar Forest Reserve and a demarcated line running through a portion of the cadastral village of Buragaon to the Forest guard's quarters at Lokra; thence along the southern boundary of the reserve to its south-west corner; thence along a straight line to the north-east corner of the Kunderbil Garden; thence along a straight line to pillar No. 108 on the Inner Line; thence along the Inner Line to its junction with the eastern boundary of the Khalingduar Reserved Forest; thence along the eastern boundary of the reserve to its south-east corner on the Bhola river; thence along the southern boundary of the reserve and a line running parallel with the Inner Line between pillars 101 and 99 to a point in the boundary between the Darrang and Kamrup districts one and a half miles south of boundary pillar No. 98.

The tract described above shall be styled the "Western Section, North-East Frontier Tract."

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1914.

No. 1210—F.E.—In partial modification of the Notification in this Department No. 825-F.E., dated the 24th June 1914, Mr. G. C. Hart has been appointed to officiate in Class I of the General List of the Indian Finance Department, with effect from the 26th instead of the 30th March 1914.

The 25th September, 1914.

No. 1243-F. E.—Mr. J. O'Brien, Audit Officer, Delhi Province, has been granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 13th September 1914.

Mr. A. G. Hein has been posted as Audit Officer, Delhi Province, with effect from the 13th September 1914, and until further orders.

Mr. Hari Pado Sinha, a Superintendent in the Audit Office, Delhi Province, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent Class II, with effect from the 14th September 1914 and has been posted as Assistant Audit Officer, Delhi Province, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 24th September, 1914.

No. 1449-F.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

August 1914.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	AUGUST.		TO END OF AUGUST.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1913-1914.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) ...	88	63	10,46	10,98	34,94	34,85
Opium ...	16	17	1,02	1,11	2,76	2,38
Salt ...	32	31	2,10	2,02	5,16	5,16
Stamps ...	60	64	3,36	3,38	8,06	7,79
Excise ...	1,00	99	5,58	5,40	13,74	13,32
Provincial Rates ...	...	—1	9	25	5	28
Customs ...	80	89	4,37	4,32	10,85	11,33
Assessed Taxes ...	22	24	1,10	1,09	2,67	2,76
Forest ...	24	23	94	91	3,44	3,19
Registration ...	6	6	37	36	78	78
Tributes from Native States ...	3	4	20	21	91	93
Other Civil Revenue ...	37	37	1,55	1,59	5,28	4,46
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	4,68	4,56	31,14	31,62	83,64	87,23
Major Irrigation Revenue ...	19	13	1,97	2,07	3,97	4,09
Other Public Works Ordinary Revenue ...	2	4	23	22	67	71
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE (including Ordinary Public Works) ...	4,89	4,73	33,34	33,91	93,28	92,03
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works ...	—51	—52	—2,66	—2,50	—4,99	—4,97
Opium... ..	—17	—14	—77	—64	—99	—1,51
Famine Relief (Civil) ...	—4	—1	—19	—2	—16	—9
Other Civil Expenditure ...	—3,39	—3,33	—17,78	—17,43	—49,88	—45,34
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	—4,11	—4,00	—21,40	—20,59	—56,02	—54,71
Major Irrigation Working Expenses ...	—14	—14	—67	—65	—1,87	—1,81
Buildings and Roads Expenditure ...	—50	—51	—2,28	—2,14	—8,77	—7,85
Famine Relief (Public Works) ...	—1	...	—39	...	—98	—90
Other P. W. Ordinary Expenditure ...	—16	—14	—61	—73	—1,47	—1,29
Irrigation Capital Expenditure ...	—10	—14	—63	—72	—1,73	—1,87
Delhi Capital Expenditure ...	—3	—3	—16	—17	—85	—60
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE (including Public Works) ...	—5,05	—4,96	—26,14	—25,00	—71,69	—66,23
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.						
Post Office (Net) ...	—3,29	+ 21	—2,06	+ 72	+ 2,04	+ 2,24
Telegraph (Net) ...	—10	—8	—44	—43	—1,29	—1,05
Marine (Net) ...	—28	—4	—44	—18	—37	—44
Military Works (Net) ...	—22	—8	—59	—39	—1,29	—1,25
Military Receipts ...	+ 5	+ 9	+ 37	+ 39	+ 1,32	+ 1,20
Military Issues ...	—2,06	—1,63	—8,99	—8,45	—21,65	—21,29
Railway Receipts.						
East Indian Railway ...	+ 64	+ 55	+ 3,62	+ 3,52	+ 59,15	+ 59,50
Other Railways ...	+ 2,98	+ 3,65	+ 20,30	+ 20,73	...	+ 50,53
TOTAL ...	+ 3,62	+ 4,20	+ 23,92	+ 24,25	+ 59,15	+ 59,13
Railway Issues.						
East Indian Railway ...	—34	—36	—2,13	—1,92	—38,79	—4,73
Other Railways ...	—2,59	—2,45	—15,17	—13,80	...	—32,41
TOTAL ...	—2,93	—2,81	—17,30	—15,72	—38,79	—37,14
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS ...	—5,21	—14	—5,53	+ 19	—88	+ 1,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net + Receipts more, — receipts less than payments) ...	...	—1	+ 5,00	+ 2,98	+ 4,71	+ 2,85
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) ...	—1	—3	+ 17	—3	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England ...	—1,50	...	—1,50	...	...	...
Remittance through Imperial Government ...	—45	...	—45	...	...	+ 6,75
Deposits of District Funds ...	—11	+ 11	+ 2	+ 54	+ 13	+ 1,38
Loans by Government ...	—3	—4	—59	+ 17	—25	—84
Exchange on Remittance Account ...	...	...	...	+ 2	...	+ 20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £ ...	—89	—1,27	—5,56	—10,30	—30,00	—43,58
Other Debt Heads ...	—38	+ 1	—68	—81	+ 1,21	+ 52
Sterling bills on Telegraphic Transfers on London ...	+ 60	...	+ 60	...	...	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS ...	—2,77	—1,23	—3,29	—7,43	—24,20	—32,72
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES						
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	29,93	32,21	23,41	28,94	22,06	28,94
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks ...	21,79	30,61	21,79	30,61	18,57	21,42

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

The 24th September, 1914.

No. 1450-F.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

I.—Statement of receipts, charges and balance of the Reserve on the 30th June 1914 :—

	Dr.		Cr.
	£		£
Opening Balance	25,532,231	Charge for custody of gold in the Bank of England	463
Arrear adjustment on account of net profit on coinage	2,911	Closing balance	25,629,863
Interest on investments including discount on Treasury Bills	95,097		
Net gain on the redemption of Corporation of London $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent Bonds and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Exchequer Bonds	87		
Total	25,630,326	Total	25,630,326

II.—Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Reserve was held on the 30th June 1914 :—

	£	£
1. As a book credit ... ..	...	25,110
2. Rupees in India equivalent to ... ..	...	4,000,000
3. Gold set aside in the Bank of England ... ..	...	4,420,000
4. Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice ... ..	...	111,595
5. Securities :—		
British Government $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent consolidated stock	3,566,392	
3 per cent Local Loans' stock	200,000	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Guaranteed stock Irish Land	438,720	
3 per cent Transvaal Government guaranteed stock (1923-1953)	1,092,023	
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Exchequer Bonds (1914-15)	16,000	
3 per cent Exchequer Bonds (1915)	2,885,600	
3 per cent " " (1916)	4,000,000	
Canada Government $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Bonds	161,000	
Corporation of London $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Debentures	45,000	
Union of South Africa Bills	650,000	
New Zealand $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Debentures	511,400	
New South Wales 4 per cent Bonds	34,000	
New South Wales $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Inscribed stock	113,000	
Queensland 4 per cent Bonds	155,000	
" 4 per cent Inscribed stock	55,000	
Southern Nigeria 4 per cent Bonds	350,000	
New South Wales Treasury Bills	900,000	
South Australia Bills	75,000	
British Treasury Bills	2,400,000	
Canada Treasury Bills	25,000	
Metropolitan Water Board Bills	500,000	
	18,173,135	

Market Price ... 17,073,158*

Total ... 25,629,863

* This represents the value at the minimum market price on the 1st April 1914 of securities held on that date and the cost price of securities purchased since that date.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 21st September, 1914.

No. 947-F.-167-9.—With reference to the notification of this Department No. 511-F.-167-8, dated 29th May 1914, the following promotions are made with effect from the 8th August 1914, the date from which the furlough of Mr. T. A. Hauxwell, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, commences and until further orders:—

Mr. A. W. Blunt, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade.

Mr. H. G. Billson, Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, *provisional substantive*, to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade.

L. J. KERSHAW,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 26th September, 1914.

General Order.

No. 10142-83.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874 (IV of 1874) and in supersession of the General Order published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 38 (Police), dated the 13th February 1877, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to impose the following conditions upon recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force; namely—

1. Recruiting for the Ceylon Government Indentured Labour Force shall be conducted only in the Districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevely, Salem and Ramnad.

2. No person shall act as a recruiting officer for the said Force in any of the said districts except under a written licence from the Collector of such district.

3. A Collector may at any time, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, cancel or suspend any such license granted by him or by his predecessor in office.

4. No man under eighteen or over thirty years of age shall be taken as a recruit.

5. All recruits obtained by a recruiting officer in any district shall be taken by him before the Collector of such district or his authorised representative.

6. If such Collector or his representative finds that such recruits understand and accept the terms offered to them and are of the class required for service in the said Force, he may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

7. If it has been arranged between the recruiting officer and any recruit that the relations of such recruit shall accompany him to Ceylon, such Collector or his authorised representative may allow the recruiting officer to send them at the expense of the Ceylon Government to the nearest depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

8. The Agent of the Ceylon Government shall receive all recruits and relations of recruits sent to him under the two preceding clauses, shall maintain them while at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission and (except in the case of recruits rejected on medical examination under clause 10) shall arrange for a free passage for them to Colombo.

9. Except as provided in clause 8, no representative of the Ceylon Government shall receive or despatch any recruits obtained in British India for the said Force.

10. Every recruit on arriving at the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission shall be examined by the medical officer attached to the depôt or if there be no such officer by the medical subordinate in charge of the local dispensary. In the latter case the Ceylon Government shall pay to the medical subordinate for each recruit examined by him such fee as may have been fixed by the Government of Madras.

11. When any recruit has been rejected on medical examination under clause 10 as physically unfit for service in the said Force, the representative of the Ceylon Government shall send such recruit, together with his relations (if they have accompanied him to the depôt of the Ceylon Labour Commission under clause 7), back to his home at the expense of the Ceylon Government.

12. No recruit shall be engaged for service in the said Force except on such terms as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor-General in Council.

POST AND TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1914.

No. 10147-180.—The services of Captain L. Evans, R.E., who was temporarily appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department in connection with the construction of wireless installations, are replaced at the disposal of the Army Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes his civil duties.

CUSTOMS.

The 26th September, 1914.

No. 10213.—With reference to the Notification in this Department No. 8982, dated the 7th September 1914, republishing a Royal Proclamation dated the 4th August 1914, specifying the articles to be treated as contraband of war, it is hereby notified that a further Royal Proclamation was issued on 21st September 1914 declaring the following additional articles to be "Conditional" contraband :—

Copper, unwrought.
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.
Glycerine.
Ferrochrome.
Haematite iron ore.
Magnetic iron ore.
Rubber.
Hides and skins, raw or rough tanned, (but not including dressed leather).

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 25th September, 1914.

No. 1684.—The services of Captain A. H. Napier, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the 12th August 1914.

No. 1687.—The services of Captain H. H. King, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September 1914.

COMMANDS.

No. 861.—Colonel M. J. Tighe, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General C. T. McM. Kavanagh, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., British Service, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 12th September 1914.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 862.—The following gentlemen are admitted to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant.

Henry James Fraser Harris...Infantry Branch,—25th September 1914.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Duncan William Wilson	...	Cavalry Branch	} —16th August 1914.
Finlay Graeme Steuart	...	Infantry Branch	
Walter Lionel Hubert Thacker	...	Infantry Branch	
Charles Cecil Nott-Bower	...	Infantry Branch,—25th September 1914.	

INCREASE IN THE INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

No. 863.—An emergency having arisen owing to the war now being carried on between His Majesty King George V and the German and Austrian Empires, the Government of India calls on English gentlemen in India, including those serving in Volunteer Corps, but excluding for the present all those in Government employ, to join the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Candidates must not be over 35 years of age, except in the case of officers who have served in the Regular Army and who wish to rejoin the service, whose cases will be considered separately.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

When called out for Army Service—

(a) Indian Army pay of rank, *plus* staff pay as for regular officers performing similar duties.

(b) Privileges, concessions, gratuities and pensions of various kinds as for officers of the regular Army.

(c) Grant of temporary rank in the Army.

(d) Outfit allowance of Rs. 600.

Note.—The monthly pay and allowances of officers joining as Second Lieutenants will be as follows :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Cavalry</i>	...	...	...	...	456	14	0 per mensem.
<i>Infantry</i>	...	...	...	...	403	12	0 „

Applicants in the first instance should apply in writing to the nearest General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, stating age, where educated and any special educational or other qualifications. Present employment and the Branch or Department of the Army preferred should be mentioned.

Candidates should forward with their applications—

(a) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness.

(b) A declaration in the following form which should be made before a Magistrate :—

“ I the undersigned, hereby promise and declare that I will serve His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, as an Officer of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, until my resignation shall be accepted, and if I am called to Army service by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that I will serve in any part of India or in any other place in which any portion of His Majesty's Indian Forces may be serving and in any branch or department of the service to which I may be appointed.”

Signed this day of 191 .

Witness _____

Should the applicant appear to be a desirable candidate for a commission, he will be directed to attend for a personal interview with the General Officer Commanding a Brigade or Divisional Area, (or in special cases by an officer deputed by him), his travelling expenses being defrayed by Government.

The names of approved candidates, if concurred in by the Local Government, will be submitted to Army Headquarters for final sanction. Action may be carried out by telegraph where advisable.

Candidates must clearly understand that no promise can be given that they will be sent at once on Field Service. They will first be attached to Indian units and, when sufficiently trained, will take their chance of going on service with other Officers. Efficiency in training will constitute the highest claim for this privilege.

Officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers of suitable age and qualifications may be recommended for permanent commissions in His Majesty's British or Indian Army. Applications for such commissions from other sources will not be considered.

It is notified that applications to go on service as an officer without first joining the Indian Reserve of Officers will not be entertained.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 864.—Captain A. A. Tod, Rifle Brigade, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted leave out of India for three months, under Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 226, (the first 60 days on privilege leave) ; with effect from 18th July 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 865.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Second Supplement, dated the 24th August 1914, to the "London Gazette," dated the 21st August 1914, pages 6675 and 6678.

War Office,
24th August, 1914.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The date of promotion of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald A. G. FitzGerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers, Indian Army, is 23rd August 1914, and not as stated in the Gazette of 18th August.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 25th August 1914, pages 6685, 6686, 6687, 6688, 6689, 6690, 6694 and 6695.

War Office,

25th August, 1914.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments to be made. Dated 5th August 1914 :—

The undermentioned officers to be appointed to the personal staff :—

* * * * *

Aides-de-Camp.

Captain H. B. D. Baird, 12th Cavalry, Indian Army.

* * * * *

GENERAL STAFF.

* * * * *

Attached to the General Staff.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade).—

* * * * *

Major A. G. Stuart, 40th Pathans, Indian Army.

(Graded for purposes of pay as General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade) :—

* * * * *

Captain C. A. Milward, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Indian Army.

* * * * *

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S STAFF.

* * * * *

Special Appointments.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. M. Shea, D.S.O., 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army (graded for purposes of pay as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade).

* * * * *

ATTACHED TO HEADQUARTER UNITS.

* * * * *

Staff Captains.

Captain W. F. S. Casson, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army.

Captain E. B. Maunsell, 35th Scinde Horse, Indian Army.

* * * * *

Captain C. E. Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Indian Army.

* * * * *

War Office,

25th August, 1914.

The undermentioned University candidates to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 26th August 1914 :—

* * * * *

Unattached List for Indian Army, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army.

Evelyn Lindsay-Young.

Gerald Ralph Kidd.

Mervyn Palles Pratt.

Alan Ivor Grey McConkey.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 866.—Colonel H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the appointment of Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. Dated 11th September 1914.

No. 867.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

Rudolph Edward Trower Hogg, C.I.E., 38th King	}	—21st September 1914.
George's Own Central India Horse		
Gerald Alister Jamieson, 9th Bhopal Infantry	}	—23rd September 1914.
John Hope Hallows, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Mul-		
tanis)		
Grant Espie Hardie, 123rd Outram's Rifles		

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

(Late) Madras List.

No. 868.—Sub-Conductor Frederick William Hargreaves to be Conductor and Staff Serjeant Erroll Russell Atkinson, Amalgamated List, to be Sub Conductor on the Amalgamated List, *vice* George William Tayler, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th July 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 869.—Conductor George William Tayler, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th July 1914.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 870.—Sub-Conductor Benjamin John Newman is permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 1st August 1914, on electing to serve in the Military Farms Department under the Civil Service Regulations, in accordance with the provisions of Army Department letter No. 1030-7 (Q.M.G.-9), dated the 22nd December 1913.

REWARDS.

INDIA MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 871.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under the provisions of paragraph 470, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the special promotion of the undermentioned officer, in recognition of the special services rendered by him at the Cavalry School, Saugor :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Edward Lawrence Bartlett, India Miscellaneous List, to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, supernumerary, with effect from the 13th September 1914.

SPECIAL.

No. 872.—With reference to paragraph 305, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, Political Employ. 19th September 1914.

Major Ferdinand Bigg-Wither, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Burma. 22nd September 1914.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

*United Provinces Horse.**1st (Southern) Regiment.*

No. 873.—Veterinary Lieutenant Edward William Oliver, C.V.D., to be Veterinary Captain. Dated the 4th August 1914.

Moulmein Volunteer Rifles.

No. 874.—Second Lieutenant Henry Seaton Rhodes to be Lieutenant, *vice* C. S. Thane, promoted. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant John Napier List to be Lieutenant, *vice* G. P. Andrew, promoted. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Second Lieutenant William Edward Lowry to be Lieutenant, *vice* H. S. Davis, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated the 1st August 1914.

John Reginald Turner to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Archie Ripon Anderson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers.

No. 875.—Captain Frank Henry Albert Stephenson to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Martin Leoline Griffith-Jones to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

Oswald Aubrey Harman to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 1st August 1914.

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th September 1914.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Army Department between the 16th and 22nd September 1914 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	REMARKS.
Ordnance Department, Northern Army.	Honorary Captain John Leather.	18th September 1914.	Allahabad,	

W. R. BIRDWOOD, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1914.

No. 241.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Matheran Steam Tramway.

The 25th September, 1914.

No. 242.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 255, dated the 11th September 1913, Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Officiating Traffic Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Traffic Manager on that Railway with effect from the 15th September 1914.

No. 243.—In the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department No. 230, dated the 24th August 1911, as amended by Notification No. 92, dated the 21st June 1912, specifying the taxes payable in aid of the funds of certain local authorities by the administration of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the entries "House and conservancy taxes" and "House, conservancy and water taxes" against "Bagalkote ditto" and "Poona ditto" read "House tax" and "House and Conservancy taxes" respectively.

No. 244.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1500-T., dated the 21st September 1914.

RESOLUTION—By the Railway Board.

Adoption on the Arrah-Sasaram Light, Baraset-Basirhat Light, Bengal Provincial, Bukhtiarpore-Bihar Light, Dehri-Rohtas Light, Howrah-Amta Light, Howrah-Sheakhala Light and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways, and on such portions of the East Indian, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are situate in British territory, of amendments in Rules 1 (26), 37 (1), 73 (1) and (2), and 91 of the General Rules for working Railways under construction.

RESOLUTION.—The Administrations of the several railways, not administered by Government, which are noted on

*Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway.
Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway.
Bengal Provincial Railway.
Bukhtiarpore-Bihar Light Railway.
Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Howrah-Amta Light Railway.
Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway.
South Indian Railway.

the margin,* have applied for the adoption, on such portion or portions of those railways as may be under construction, of the amendments specified in the enclosure to

†Arrah-Sasaram Light, Baraset-Basirhat Light, Bengal Provincial, Bukhtiarpore-Bihar Light, Dehri-Rohtas Light, Howrah-Amta Light, Howrah-Sheakhalla Light, and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway

the margin,† have applied for the adoption, on such portion or portions of those railways as may be under construction, of the amendments specified in the enclosure to Railway Board's circular No. 1023-T., dated the 23rd June 1914, which were published in the *Gazette of India* under their Notification No. 169, dated the 26th June 1914, in the General Rules for working

railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were sanctioned for adoption on the marginally† noted Railways and on such portions of the East Indian, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are situate in British territory and may be under construction, in the following Railway Board's Resolutions and Notifications :—

Resolution No. 1988-R.T., dated the 10th October 1912, and Notification No. 192, dated the 17th October 1912,

Resolution No. 2107-R.T., dated the 22nd October 1912, and Notification No. 205, dated the 24th October 1912, and

Resolution No. 60-R.T., dated the 9th January 1913, and Notification No. 31, dated the 16th January 1913.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905, the Railway Board sanction, under section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the adoption of the amendments cited in paragraph 1 above, on such portion or portions of each of the railways

Arrah-Sasaram Light, Baraset-Basirhat Light, Bengal Provincial, Bukhtiarpore-Bihar Light, Dehri-Rohtas Light, Howrah-Amra Light, Howrah-Sheakhalla Light, and Shahdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railways.

noted on the margin* as may be under construction, and on such portions of the East Indian, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railway systems as are

situate in British territory, and may be under construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that the amendments, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants concerned, and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of charge, in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in charge of the construction of the railway; also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated

† The Government of Bengal, Railway Department.

The Governments of the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa, Public Works Department.

The Agents, East Indian, Rohilkund and Kumaon and South Indian Railways.

to the officers noted on the margin† for information and guidance, and to the Senior Government Inspectors of Railways Circles Nos. 2, 3 and 7, and the Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association, for information.

T. RYAN,

Secretary, Railway Board.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 18th September, 1914.

No. 9289-L. A.—The following agreement made under section 41 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, is published for general information.

J. H. KERR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Agreement made this 9th day of September 1914 between the Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, a Co-operative Society incorporated under the Act relating to Co-operative Societies and having its registered office at Taki, District 24-Parganahs, and the Taki Rural Co-operative Credit Bank, a Co-operative Society similarly incorporated and having its registered office at Taki, District 24-Parganahs (hereinafter called the Companies) of the one part and the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

Whereas for the purpose of the construction of a joint office the Companies have applied to the Government of Bengal for the acquisition under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of a piece of land containing 2 bighas 17 cottahs and 2 chataks or thereabout situate in the village of Taki in the District of 24-Parganahs and more particularly described and delineated in the plan†

and schedule† hereunto annexed.
† Not printed and published herewith but may be inspected in the office of the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Parganahs.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal being satisfied by an enquiry held under Section 40 of the said Act that the proposed acquisition is needed for the aforesaid purpose and that the said work is likely to prove useful to the public has consented to acquire on behalf of the Companies the said piece of land.

And whereas the said Government of Bengal has required the Companies under the provisions of Section 41 of the abovementioned Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained. Now this Indenture witnesseth that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

1. On demand the Companies shall and will pay to the said Government of Bengal all and every compensation in respect of the land which will be acquired for the Companies tendered, paid or awarded or to be tendered paid or awarded by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, or by the Court to which a reference under Part III of the said Act may be made or by the Court or Courts to which an appeal from the award of the said Court may be preferred and all costs, charges and expenses of the proceedings in the aforesaid Courts or otherwise incidental to the proposed acquisition or payable in respect thereof under the provisions of the said Act.
2. On demand made by the said Collector the obligations of the Companies under the last preceding clause not being thereby limited the Companies shall and will deposit with the said Collector such sum or sums of money as in his discretion the said Collector may in anticipation estimate to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the last preceding clause.
3. On payment by the Companies of all demands under the foregoing first clause or in the discretion of the said Government of Bengal (on deposit by the Companies of all estimated amounts as provided in the second clause) but not before possession shall have been taken under the provisions of the abovementioned Act the Secretary of State shall make over possession of the said land to the Companies and shall execute and do all such acts and deeds as may be necessary and proper for effectually vesting the same in the Companies.
4. The said land shall be held by the Companies for the purposes of such a joint office as is hereinbefore mentioned and without the sanction in writing of the said Government of Bengal first had and obtained for no other purpose whatsoever.
5. The said joint office shall be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within three years from the date on which possession of the said land shall have been given to the Companies.
6. Should the said joint office not be completed (and fully equipped in all respects ready for use) within the period stated in the last preceding clause or within such further period as in its discretion may be prescribed or allowed by the said Government of Bengal or should the land acquired for the Companies for the purpose stated herein at any time thereafter cease for a period of twenty-four consecutive months to be held and used or cease to be required for the purpose or purposes provided for in the foregoing fourth clause then and in any such case the said Government may summarily re-enter upon and take possession of the said land and thereupon the interest of the Companies in the said land shall absolutely cease and determine.
7. On taking such possession the said Government may sell or otherwise deal with the said land as it may think proper. Should the said Government sell the said land the said Government after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with the said taking of possession and with such sale shall pay the proceeds to the Companies. Should the said Government on taking possession decide not to sell the land it shall repay to the Companies all sums received from the Companies in respect of all and every compensation as provided in the foregoing first clause (less the statutory allowance of 15 per cent) but will not repay any sums paid and received on account of costs, charges and expenses.
8. The joint office shall be open to the reasonable use of all the *bonâ fide* members of the Companies during the office hours of the Companies and at all hours to those who have business to transact with the Companies as regards admission of members into the Companies, applications for loans, deposit and withdrawal of money and also to those making enquiries relating thereto.

Provided that the Companies may make rules fixing and regulating their hours of business, a copy of which shall be affixed to a conspicuous place on the premises but any rules framed by the Companies in restriction of the general right of admission shall be inoperative against the public unless assented to in writing by the Secretary of State or his accredited agents, the Government of Bengal.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the public the right to make use of the premises for individual profit or gain except with the permission of the Companies first had and obtained.

9. Should any dispute or difference arise touching or concerning the subject matter of this agreement or any covenant, clause or thing herein contained the same shall be referred to the said Government of Bengal and the opinion and decision of the said Government upon such dispute or difference shall be final and conclusive and binding on the parties hereto.

In witness whereof (the said Companies have caused their common seals to be affixed and the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal) the day and year first above written.

The common seals of the abovenamed Companies have hereto been affixed in the presence of

RAYA YATINDRA NATH CHOUDHURY,
Chairman.

RAY SATYENDRA NATH CHOUDHURY,
Secretary,
Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

Seal of
Taki Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.
Witness.

BENIMADHAB BHATTACHARYYA,
Head Master,
Taki Government School.

Witness.
BENIMADHAB BHATTACHARYYA,
Head Master,
Taki Government School.

RAY SATYENDRA NATH CHOUDHURY,
Chairman.

SATIS CHANDRA ROY CHOUDHURY,
Secretary.

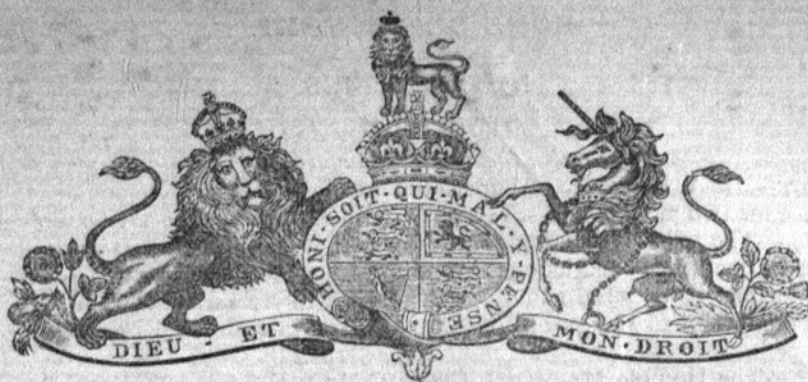
Seal of
Taki Rural Co-operative Credit Bank.

PRAFULLA CHANDRA GHOSH,
a member of the Board of Directors,
Taki Rural Co-operative Credit Bank.

Witness.

Signed, sealed and delivered by
Mr. J. H. Kerr, I.C.S., on
behalf of the Secretary of
State for India in Council,
in the presence of Jogendra
Narayan Mitra, Under-Sec-
retary to the Government of
Bengal.

J. H. KERR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department, for the Secretary of State
for India in Council.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 40. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1914.

No. 43.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Henderson Diack, C.V.O., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

No. 44.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), as modified by the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), and in pursuance of the provisions of Regulation XI (2) of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General of India, published under Notification No. 61, dated the 14th November, 1912, the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Herbert John Maynard, being an official, to be an Additional Member of the said Council *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Diack, C.V.O., resigned.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1914.

No. 1497.—Mr. A. Lawrence, a Superintendent in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, with effect from the 1st October 1914.

No. 1499.—The following acting arrangements in the grades of Superintendents in the Home Department are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st October 1914 :—

Mr. Prasanna Kumar Basu to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. Ramani Mohan Ganguli to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The 2nd October, 1914.

No. 1517.—The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, C.M.G., C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, reported his return to India on the 2nd October 1914, from the leave of absence granted to him in the Home Department notification no. 1766-C., dated the 12th March 1914, and resumed charge of his office on the same date.

PUBLIC.

The 1st October, 1914.

No. 1775.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Mining Engineer and Metallurgist, State Railways, will take rank in Article 69 of the Warrant of Precedence for India, published with the Home Department notification no. 328, dated the 10th February 1899.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September, 1914.

No. 553-W.—The following Notice issued by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at page 6683 of the *London Gazette*, dated the 25th August 1914, is republished for information :—

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA, ETC., ETC., ETC. TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING !

WHEREAS WE, and also Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of Happy Memory, and His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh of Happy Memory, have from time to time, by the Grant of Exequaturs, or otherwise, recognised and approved divers persons, being subjects of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, as Consular Representatives of other foreign Powers within OUR Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to OUR occupation or control ;

AND WHEREAS a state of War exists between Us and the German Empire and also between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary ;

AND WHEREAS, for divers good causes and considerations Us thereunto moving, WE have deemed it expedient no longer to recognise any such persons as such Consular Representatives as aforesaid, and further to withdraw all the Exequaturs heretofore granted to any of such persons :

NOW KNOW YE that WE do hereby declare, order, and direct that any person, being a subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and now being a Consular Representative of any other foreign Power within OUR Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to OUR occupation or control, shall henceforth no longer be recognised as such Consular Representative, or permitted to perform any duties, or act in any respect as such Consular Representative within OUR Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to OUR occupation or control, and that WE do hereby withdraw accordingly all and singular the Exequaturs and Exequatur heretofore granted to any of such persons.

Given at OUR Court of *St. James* the 13th day of *August*, in the year of OUR LORD One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of OUR REIGN.

By His Majesty's Command,
E. GREY.

The 28th September, 1914.

No. 2363-Est.-A.—Major N. E. H. Scott, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, Baghdad, is appointed temporarily to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Resident in Turkish Arabia and His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, Baghdad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 25th June, 1914, and until further orders.

The 29th September, 1914.

No. 2376-Est.-A.—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, with effect from the 17th September, 1914.

The 30th September, 1914.

No. 2271-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Y. Yatabe as Consul for Japan at Bombay.

No. 2393-Est.-A.—Major G. D. Franklin, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Southern States of Central India, with effect from the 5th September, 1914.

No. 2394-Est.-A.—Lieutenant Colonel J. N. MacLeod, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class on return from leave, was posted temporarily as Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand, with effect from the 11th September, 1914.

No. 2395-Est.-A.—Lieutenant Colonel P. B. Haig, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, on return from leave, was posted temporarily as Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, with effect from the 13th September, 1914.

No. 2398-Est.-A.—Mr. J. H. H. Bill, of the Political Department, is granted two weeks' privilege leave under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined with three months' examination leave under Article 280 (b) (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June, 1914.

Notification No. 1834-Est.-A., dated the 18th August, 1914, is hereby cancelled.

The 2nd October, 1914.

No. 598-W.—The following Notice which appeared in the *Second Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday the 1st of September 1914*, is published for general information.

WEDNESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1914.

(To be substituted for the Supplement issued on August 29, 1914.)

VESSLS DETAINED IN BRITISH PORTS OR CAPTURED AT SEA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ARMED FORCES.

In order to furnish information to British and other traders who may be interested in cargoes carried on merchant vessels which have been either detained in British ports on the outbreak of war or have been captured by His Majesty's armed forces, it has been decided to publish lists of these vessels. A list is accordingly appended containing such information as is at present available. This list cannot be taken as necessarily complete, and is subject to correction. Supplementary lists will be published from time to time as further particulars are received.

These lists will also be communicated to Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, to the undermentioned Shipping Associations, etc.,

Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
Central News, 5, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

"Fairplay", Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.

"Journal of Commerce", Liverpool.

Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, 10, Water Street, Liverpool.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.

Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Lloyd's List, 37, Royal Exchange, E.C.

North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Press Association, Ltd., 14, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Shipping Federation, Ltd., Exchange Chambers, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

"Shipping Gazette", 5, New Street Square, E.C.

"Shipping World", Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.

"Syren and Shipping", 93, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

and to any other similar bodies who may intimate to the Foreign Office that they wish to receive them.

All persons having any claims in respect of cargoes which are the subject of proceedings in the British Prize Courts should take steps to have their interests represented in accordance with the Prize Court Rules, copies of which may be procured, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, Ltd., 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C. With respect to vessels

which may be in the custody of the Prize Courts established in the United Kingdom, attention is called to the following notice issued by the Prize Court :—

" PRIZE COURTS.

" *Admiralty Marshal's Office,*

" *Royal Courts of Justice,*

" *London, W.C.*

" *(Registry of the Prize Court in Great Britain and Ireland),*

" *August 14, 1914.*

" All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured as prizes, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make enquiries in London at the offices of His Majesty's Procurator-General, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, and in the case of the outports of the United Kingdom, at the offices of the agents for His Majesty's Procurator-General, whose addresses can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at such outports.

" His Majesty's Procurator-General will require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid."

In cases where the title of British subjects or of persons domiciled in allied or neutral States, or of friendly aliens domiciled in this country, who are interested in such cargoes, is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction of the procurator-General, such cargoes or portions of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In more doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary. It will in most cases be convenient that the parties should communicate with the agent of the Procurator-General at the port where the ship is, rather than with the Procurator-General himself.

Due notice will be given of the institution of proceedings in cases in which vessels are in the custody of the Prize Courts in the United Kingdom. Vessels which have been detained in or brought into British ports outside the United Kingdom will be brought before the Prize Courts established in His Majesty's dominions overseas, and interested parties should take steps to have their interests represented before those Courts.

It is hoped that arrangements may shortly be made for the publication of similar notice in respect of proceedings in those Prize Courts.

His Majesty's Government are endeavouring to obtain from the Governments of France, Russia, and Japan lists of merchant vessels which may be similarly detained or captured by the armed forces of those States. All such information as soon as received will be published in the same way.

A separate notification is being published as regards German vessels detained in Belgian ports on the outbreak of hostilities.

All the information in the possession of His Majesty's Government will in this way be made public, and it is hoped that the

necessity of applying to Government Departments for information in particular cases will be eliminated.

Foreign Office,

August 29, 1914.

List of Vessels.

Name and Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where Detained.
Adolf (943) ■	- German	- Gibraltar.
Adolph (146) -	- German	- Leith.
Albert (1165).	Clement German	- South Shields.
Albertine (1165).	(Steam German	- *
Trawler).		
Alesia (5144)	- German	- Rangoon.
Alfred (130) -	- German	- Granton.
Alfrieda (1860)	- German	- Bristol.
Altair (3220)	- German	- †
Altje (68) -	- German	- Hull.
Altona (4312)	- German	- Melbourne.
Angela (122) -	- German	- Grangemouth.
Apapa (Seagoing	German	- Nigeria.
Tug).		
Apolda (4939)	- German	- Cape Town.
Arafels -	- German	- Port Adelaide.
Athene (2470)	- German	- Sydney, N.S.W.
Attila (3240)	- Austrian	- Kirkwall.
Australia (7485)	- German	- Colombo.
Behrend (141)	- German	- Arbroath.
Behrens -	- German	- Glasgow.
Belgia (8132)	- German	- Newport, Mon.
Bellas (931)	- German	- Rimouski.
Berlin (Fishing	German	- Wick.
Lugger).		
Berlin (4196)	- German	- Sydney, N.S.W.
Birkenfels (5639)	- German	- Cape Town.
Bismarck -	- German	- South Africa.
Blonde (613)	- German	- London.
Bolivar (267)	- German	- Plymouth.
Bradenburgh (A.E.	German	- Invergorden.
87).		- Inverness.
Brema (1537)	- German	- Swansea.
Buda (3858)	- Austrian	- Tyne.
Canstatt (5930)	- German	- Brisbane.
Carl (1993) -	- German	- Cardiff.
Chile (2182) -	- German	- Cardiff.
Chow-Tai -	- German	- Straits Setts.
Christian X. (4956)	- German	- Captured in Persian Gulf.
Comet (1471) -	- German	- Seaham, Sunderland.
Conrad (164) -	- German	- Inverness.
Daksa (4140) -	- Austrian	- Gibraltar.
Dalecrest (4277)	- British	- Castleton, Berehaven.
Denebola (1481)	- German	- West Hartlepool.
Diana (1208) -	- German	- Nigeria.
Drei - - -	- German	- Blyth-Amble.
Dryade (1831) -	- German	- Warrington.
Dr. Robitzsch (202)	German	- Aberdeen.
Eduard (476) -	- German	- Liverpool.
Elfrieda (1860) -	- German	- Bristol.
Else (223) -	- German	- Falmouth.
Else Kunkel (218)	- German	- Aberdeen.
Emanuel (141) -	- German	- Blyth-Amble.
Emir (5514) -	- German	- Gibraltar.
Emma Minlos (1286)	German	- Middlesboro.
Erica (141) -	- German	- Rochester.
Erna Boldt (1731)	- German	- London.
Erymanthos (2934)	- German	- Malta.

* Reported Captured at Sea.

† Reported Captured and taken into Port Sudan.

Name and Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where Detained.	Name and Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where Detained.
Ferm - - -	Norwegian.	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Marie Glaeser (1317).	German	Glasgow.
Fiducia (123)	German	Yarmouth.	Marie Leonhardt (1468).	German	London.
Frankenfels (5854)	German	Calcutta.	Melbourne (5926)	German	Sydney, N.S.W.
Franz Fischer (970)	German	Sharpness, Gloucester.	Mientze (93)	German	Borrowstoness.
Franz Horn (1314)	German	London.	Mietzing (514)	German	Borrowstoness.
Freienfels (5633)	German	Calcutta.	Moltkefels (4921)	German	Colombo.
Frida (99)	German	Leith.	Möwe (59)	German	Leith.
Frieda (Galliot) (63)	German	Hull.	Nauta (1137)	German	Leith.
Furth (4229)	German	Colombo.	Nautor (708)	German	Leith.
Gebruder (73)	German	Alloa.	Nephrite (673)	British	Middle sbrough.
Gemma (1385)	German	Blyth.	Neptun (197)	German	Chatham.
Georg (945)	German	Gibraltar.	Neumunster (4224).	German	Fremantle.
George Harper (1612).	German	Grimsby.	Nyland (1533)	German	Hull.
Gerhard (Schooner)	German	Boston, Linc	Oberhausen (4322)	German	Hobart.
Germania (Yacht) (164).	German	Southampton.	Occident (813)	German	London.
Germania (1096)	German	Sydney.	Oceano (4657)	British	Cardiff.
Geschurster (56)	German	Blyth-Amble.	Odessa (3046)	German	Cork (Castletown, Berehaven).
Greenbank (3881)	British	Cardiff.	Olinda	German	Newcastle, N.S.W.
Greifswald (5486)	German	Fremantle.	Oriental (Yacht)	Austrian	Southampton.
Gria	German	Sydney, N.S.W.	Orteric (6535)	British	Queenstown.
Hamm (4598)	German	Cape Town.	Osnabruck (4240)	German	Sydney, N.S.W.
Hammel Werders (87).	German	Aberdeen.	Ostpreussen (1755)	German	Blyth.
Hanna Larsen (1310)	German	Southampton	Otto (152)	German	Leith.
Hans Hemsoth (2487).	German	Blyth.	Ottokar (957)	German	Plymouth.
Hans Jost (954)	German	Grangemouth.	Pagenturm (5000)	German	Calcutta.
Hans Leonhardt (1273).	German	London.	Perkeo (3765)	German	London.
Hans Otto	German	Blyth.	Perla (5355)	Austrian	Calcutta.
Hartside (2740)	British	Portland.	Pfalz	German	Melbourne.
Heinrich (75)	German	London.	Porto (1812)	German	Guernsey Roads*.
Helmuth (Tug)	German	Zanzibar.	Prince Sigismund	German	Brisbane.
Henry Furst (1498)	German	Newcastle.	Prinz Adalbert (6030).	German	London.
Herbert Fischer (938).	German	Poole.	Professor Woermann (6061).	German	Sierra Leone.
Hercules (1095)	German	Liverpool	Prosper (759)	German	London.
Hermann (2030)	German	Dysart	Providentia (2970)	German	Manchester.
Hobart (5923)	German	Melbourne	Quarta	German	Straits Setts.
Hochfeld (3689)	German	*	Rajaburi	German	Hongkong.
Hornsund (3643)	German	Manchester	Ranee	German	Straits Setts.
Horst Martini (946)	German	Newport, Mon.	Rappenfels (5883)	German	Colombo.
Ida (4730)	Austrian	Quebec	R. C. Rickmers (5548).	German	Cardiff.
Iolo (3903)	British	Cardiff	Recina	Austrian	Sunderland.
Izrada (3539)	Austrian	Falmouth †	Reichenfels (4679)	German	Colombo.
Johanna (223)	German	Falmouth	Rheinfels (5512)	German	Bombay.
Jos z e f A g o s t Fohereczeg.	Austrian	Ceylon	Rhenania (874)	German	Blyth-Amble.
Karpat (5056)	Austrian	South Shields.	Riga (2156)	German	Gibraltar.
Katharina (95)	German	Dysart	Roland (1377)	German	Plymouth.
Katharina (137)	German	London	Rotenfels (5589)	German	Calcutta.
Kostrena (2531)	Austrian	Weymouth	Rothersand (140)	German	Kirkcaldy.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie (8664).	German	London	Rufidji (5442)	German	Simon's Bay
Kumeric (1232)	British	Liverpool	Rutgert Vinnen	German	Sydney, N.S.W.
Kurmark (5137)	German	Calcutta	Sabbia (2752)	Austrian	Tyne
Leda (6766)	German	Bermuda	Sandakan	German	Straits Setts.
Levensau (2153)	German	Hull	Santa Catharina (4247)	German	†
Lina (62)	German	Burntisland	Scharzfels (5513)	German	Adelaide
Lindenfels (5476)	German	Aden.	Schlesein (5536)	German	Plymouth
Llanberis (4064)	British	Cardiff.	Schneefels (5826)	German	Gibraltar
Llanishen (3837)	British	Cardiff.	Schwarzenbek (1970).	German	Cardiff
Lockwell (3536)	British	Cardiff			
Lothringen (5002)	German	Melbourne.			
Lucida (1476)	German	Hull			

* Reported Captured near St. Vincent (Cape Verde).
† Since arrived at London.

* Captured and brought in by French Warship.
† Captured at sea and taken in to Rio de Janeiro.

Name and Tonnage.	Nationality.	Where Detained.
Seeadler -	German	South Africa
Senator Dantziger (164).	German	Tralee.
Senegambia (3780)	German	*
Serak (4680)	German	Cardiff.
Signal (1449)	German	Brisbane.
Soldier Prince (3118)	British	London.
Southfield (3506)	British	†
Steinturm (5266)	German	Colombo.
Stella Maris (Yacht) (29).	German	Southamp- ton.
Stolzenfels (5553)	German	Sydney, N.S.W.
Sturmvogel -	German	South Africa
Sumatra (7484)	German	Sydney, N.S.W.
Susan Vinnen -	German	Newcastle, N.S.W.
Syra (3597) -	German	Gibraltar.
Tergesteia (4272)	Austrian	Sunderland.
Terpsichore (2025)	German	Limerick.
Theodor (207)	German	Lynn.
Theodore (205)	German	Granton.
Tiberius (4149)	German	Sydney.
Tilly (109) -	German	Grange- mouth.
Tommi (138) -	German	London.
Tredegar Hall (3764).	British	Portland.
Trifels (5750)	German	Colombo.
Trostburg (6342)	German	Calcutta.
Turul (3530)	Austrian	Sydney, N.S.W.
Ulla Boog (1698)	German	Barry.
Ursus (2190)	German	Hull.
Varzin (4455)	German	Perim.
Vianna (400)	German	Granton.
Wartenfels (4511)	German	Aden.
Warturm (4965)	German	Bombay.
Wega (839) -	German	Alloa.
Welle (117) -	German	Aberdeen.
Weser (181) -	German	Poole.
Wildenfels (5512)	German	Melbourne.
Wilhelm (1259)	German	Glasgow.
Wilhelm (274) -	German	Fowey
Wilhelm Behrens (1259).	German	Glasgow
Wotan -	German	Newcastle, N.S.W.
Zichy (1877) -	Austrian	Malta.

GERMAN MERCHANT VESSELS DETAINED AT ANTWERP ON THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

His Majesty's Government have received information that certain German merchant vessels, the names of which are shown in the list hereunder, have been detained by the Belgian authorities at Antwerp on the outbreak of hostilities and that a Commission has been constituted, by Decree of August 11th, 1914, to prepare inventories of the

* Captured near Tsingtau

† Particulars not yet available

cargoes of these vessels, discriminating between enemy goods and those owned by the subjects of allied or neutral States.

By a further Decree of August 17th, 1914, it is provided that claims arising in consequence of the capture of enemy and neutral vessels and their cargoes shall be submitted to the Tribunal of First Instance at Antwerp, to whom the above Commission is to report.

It is therefore desirable that British subjects interested in such cargoes should take steps in order to protect their interests before the Tribunal by furnishing to their agents at Antwerp documentary evidence in support of their claims, employing for the purpose such legal assistance as may be necessary.

In the meantime His Majesty's Consul-General at Antwerp is taking steps to safeguard the interests of British cargo owners, under Article 3 of the Decree of August 11th 1914, which provides for the intervention before the Commission of the Consular officer of the country concerned.

List of vessels.

s.s. "Almeria"	s.s. "Huberfels"
s.s. "Andree Rickmers"	s.s. "Jade"
s.s. "Atto"	s.s. "Kalliope"
s.s. "Bellona"	s.s. "Kandelfels"
s.s. "Christine Sell"	s.s. "Lesbos"
s.s. "Croatia"	s.s. "Lipsos"
s.s. "Delia"	s.s. "Portimao"
s.s. "Delos"	s.s. "Santa Fé"
s.s. "Elbing"	s.s. "Schildturm"
s.s. "Elisabeth Rickmers"	s.s. "Sines"
s.s. "Erika"	s.s. "Sirius"
s.s. "Feronia"	s.s. "Tasmania"
s.s. "Ganelon"	s.s. "Totmes"
s.s. "Gneisnau"	s.s. "Ursula"
s.s. "Hanau"	s.s. "Wartburg"
s.s. "Hermes"	Schooner
s.s. "Hispania"	"Columbus"
	Barque "Perim"

Foreign Office,

August 29, 1914.

GERMAN VESSELS REPORTED TO BE IN PORTS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

Annaberg (4463) -	- Suez.
Anne Rickmers (4083)	- Port Said.
Barenfels (5398) -	- Port Said.
Derfflinger (9144) -	- Port Said.
Goslar (4331) -	- Suez.
Gutenfels (5528) -	- Port Said.
Helgoland (5666) -	- Port Said.
Istria (4221) -	- Suez.
Lauterfels (5811) -	- Port Said.
Lutzow (8826) -	- Suez.
Pindos (2934) -	- Port Said
Rabenfels (4629) -	- Port Said
Rostock (2456) -	- Port Said
Sudmark (5113) -	- Suez
Weidenfels (4514) -	- Port Said

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
MINT.

No. 1401-F., dated Simla, the 17th September 1914.

Reports on the administration of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1913-14, with a review, dated the 21st July 1913, by the Controller of Currency.

ORDERED that the foregoing be published in the Gazette of India.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**Review of the Reports on the Administration of the
Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1913-14.**

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS.

Receipts of Gold.

The following statement compares the value and nature of the tenders at the two mints in 1913-14 with those of the last three years :—

Year.	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.			TOTAL.
	Value of sovereigns and half- sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half- sovereigns.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half- sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half- sovereigns.	Total.	Total value of the receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1910-11 . . .	2,37,32,790	59,370	2,37,92,160	10,43,21,250	51,64,907	10,94,86,157	13,32,78,317
1911-12 . . .	5,88,46,980	6,26,850	5,94,73,830	20,40,29,250	76,94,460	21,17,23,710	27,11,97,540
1912-13 . . .	1,70,49,315	3,48,045	1,73,97,360	21,68,82,600	1,44,72,570	23,13,55,170	24,87,52,530
1913-14 . . .	1,95,84,645	4,05,240	1,99,89,885	7,59,59,610	57,29,055	8,16,88,665	10,16,78,550

The above figures exclude 8,143 sovereigns, which were tendered as current weight but were found on detailed examination to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, counterfeit or of foreign mintage and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

2. Since the middle of November 1913, the detailed examination of gold tendered at Bombay by the Exchange Banks and other importers, which was formerly made by the Mint staff, has been carried out at the Currency Office.

Coinage of Silver.

3. The following statement shows the details of the silver coinage executed for the Government of India in the two mints during 1913-14 :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	6,01,00,000	6,12,60,506	12,13,60,506
Half-rupees	13,61,706	9,12,394	22,74,100
Quarter-rupees	31,71,616	19,87,193	51,58,809
One-eighth-rupees	17,02,736	10,72,386	27,75,122
TOTAL	6,63,36,058	6,52,32,479	13,15,68,537

4. New rupee coinage was again necessary, and the outturn from R6,75 lakhs worth of silver was 10,19 lakhs of rupees. The figures in the above statement also include the usual re-coinage of withdrawn and uncurrent coins, and, in addition, the re-coinage into Government rupees of Chaubisania coins of the exchange value of R5½ lakhs received from the Kishangarh Durbar in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State.

5. Besides the above, the mints coined British dollars and silver coin of other Governments to the extent shown below :—

	Calcutta.		Bombay.	
	No. of pieces.	Nominal value.	No. of pieces.	Nominal value.
		R		R
Ceylon 50-Cents	200,000	1,00,000	...	...
„ 25 „	400,000	1,00,000	...	...
„ 10 „	2,000,000	2,00,000	...	...
British Dollars . . . . .	...	...	1,566,693	35,54,975
Straits 20-Cents . . . . .	...	...	191,802	58,454
TOTAL	2,600,000	4,00,000	1,758,495	36,13,429

Nickel Coinage.

6. Nickel one-anna coins numbering 46,320,000 pieces and of the nominal value of R28,95,000 were coined at the Bombay Mint against 39,776,000 pieces of the nominal value of R24,86,000 coined in the preceding year.

Bronze and Copper Coinage.

7. The bronze coinage, which was as usual carried out entirely at the Calcutta Mint, consisted of pice, half-pice and pie-pieces of the aggregate value of R20,85,439 as compared with R19,18,461 in the previous year. The copper coinage consisted of cents to the value of R30,000 for the Ceylon Government.

Operative Losses.

8. *Silver.*—The loss on the silver coined at the Calcutta Mint amounted to 90·2 and at the Bombay Mint to 95·3 standard tolas of silver for each lakh coined, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 88 and 104·38 respectively.

9. *Bronze and Copper.*—The operative loss on account of bronze coinage at the Calcutta Mint included a melting loss of ·425 per 100 maunds melted and a coining loss of ·060 per 100 maunds of new coins coined, the total loss amounting to 136 maunds.

The loss on the copper coinage executed for the Ceylon Government amounted to 5 maunds.

10. *Nickel.*—The operative loss on nickel coinage was ·454 per 100 maunds of metal rolled as compared with ·290 in 1912-13.

Premelting.

11. Uncurrent Government silver coin received for re-coinage, old subsidiary coins received from the Straits Government, bar silver tendered by the Exchange banks, fine silver purchased by the Secretary of State and a small proportion of Chaubisania coins received from the Kishangarh Durbar were taken into direct alligation.

Revenue and Expenditure.

12. The revenue and expenditure (including interest on Capital outlay and other *pro forma* charges) of the two mints in 1913-14 compare as follows with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Year.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	16,15,889	26,78,575	42,93,964	16,17,487	12,43,720	28,61,157
1913-14	15,96,991	14,39,621	30,36,612	14,85,219	11,64,695	26,49,914

13. The large decrease of revenue in the case of Bombay is chiefly due to smaller receipts on account of seigniorage on new rupee and dollar coinage.

14. The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two mints compares as follows with that incurred during 1912-13:—

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase + or Decrease - in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase + or Decrease - in 1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	Increase + or Decrease - in 1913-14.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment	2,01,964	1,90,688	-11,281	2,13,571	2,16,365	+2,794	4,15,535	4,07,048	-8,487
Temporary Establishment and overtime pay.	1,81,704	1,80,913	-791	1,76,734	1,43,827	-32,907	3,58,438	3,24,740	-33,698
TOTAL .	3,83,668	3,71,596	-12,072	3,90,305	3,60,192	-30,113	7,73,973	7,31,788	-42,185

Miscellaneous Work.

15. The receipts on account of the miscellaneous work done in the two mints and the cost, were as follows:—

Year.	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1912-13	56,901	83,873	26,972	10,125	10,769	644	67,026	94,642	27,616
1913-14	41,125	58,587	17,462	10,417	11,025	608	51,542	69,612	18,070

16. The miscellaneous work consisted of the striking of medals for the Army Department, for Colleges and for other public and private institutions, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights, and some miscellaneous work undertaken for Government departments and the public.

Counterfeit Coins.

17. *Treasuries.*—The number of counterfeit silver coins of the several denominations cut at the Indian Treasuries during 1913-14 compare as follows with the figures for the previous year:—

	Rs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rs.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rs.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Rs.	Total.
1912-13	126,312	4,929	5,474	4,290	141,005
1913-14	119,664	5,344	6,931	4,850	136,789

18. The following statement gives the provincial distribution of the figures for the year 1913-14:—

Provinces.	Rs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rs.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rs.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Rs.	Total.
India	26,725	1,281	1,701	865	30,572
Central Provinces	2,375	61	47	41	2,524
Burma	6,523	145	688	215	7,571
Assam	3,635	176	252	29	4,092
Bengal	10,609	798	807	306	12,520
Bihar and Orissa	1,304	10	22	15	1,351
United Provinces	17,386	497	680	725	19,288
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.	16,049	838	868	400	18,155
Madras	15,732	973	1,084	1,645	19,434
Bombay	19,326	565	782	609	21,282
TOTAL	119,664	5,344	6,931	4,850	136,789

Of the total number of 119,664 counterfeit rupees, 51,294 were detected in Railway Cash offices, the most important figures being 8,370 from the North Western Railway, 6,589 from the East Indian Railway, 5,809 from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and 4,737 from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

19. *Mints*.—Counterfeit silver coins numbering 11,971 pieces were received at the two mints during the year against 14,365 pieces in the previous year. The following statement compares the details for the two years:—

	Received in remittances of uncurrent coin from Treasuries.		Received from Treasury and other officers under standing orders.		Received at the Mints for examination.	
	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1912-13.
Rupees	4,483	4,447	2,798	4,594	2,668	2,988
Half-rupees	163	103	98	91	66	35
Quarter-rupees	509	579	150	305	77	83
One-eighth-rupees	691	989	205	82	63	69
TOTAL	5,846	6,118	3,251	5,072	2,874	3,175

20. There was thus a decline in the number of counterfeit coins brought to light during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1912-13. Of the counterfeits received at the Bombay Mint for examination, 582 coins from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways and 12 coins from other sources are reported to have been exceptionally well executed.

Offences against coinage.

21. The number of cases of offences against coinage brought to trial during the calendar year 1913 was less by 39 than in the previous year. The following table which gives the comparative figures for the two years in detail by Provinces and Administrations shows that there was a decline in the number of cases in Madras, Bengal, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma and Assam, and an increase in the Central India Agency and in Central Provinces and Berar :—

	NUMBER OF CASES BROUGHT TO TRIAL.		NUMBER OF PERSONS TRIED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Madras	50	42	71	58	28	32
Bombay	40	42	49	51	34	33
Bengal	79	58	101	76	59	45
Bihar and Orissa	11	15	13	17	12	12
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	61	55	88	74	70	55
Punjab	94	81	107	130	54	74
Burma	91	77	125	113	59	58
Central Provinces and Berar	20	26	22	30	12	13
North-West Frontier Province	8	7	14	8	11	3
Assam	12	8	14	9	10	5
Delhi . . . . .	...	4	...	5	...	...
Baluchistan	3	3	3	3	2	...
Central India Agency	7	18	7	12	5	12
Rajputana Agency	13	12	19	26	8	12
Hyderabad	3	4	5	8	2	6
Mysore	6	4	11	6	5	5
Baroda	4	7	4	7	2	3
TOTAL	502	463	653	633	373	373

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES.

Number of Assays.

22. The number of gold and silver assays made compares as follows with the figures for the previous year :—

Year.	Calcutta Assay Office.		Bombay Assay Office.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1912-13	423	31,313	858	38,926
1913-14	358	23,211	832	20,107

23. In March 1913, a change was introduced in the Calcutta Assay Office, in the system of gold assaying, this being brought into conformity with that used in the Royal Mint, London, and elsewhere.

Meltings for standard silver coinage.

24. The average fineness *per mille* of silver meltings for coinage during the year was as follows :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	916·079	915·982
Half-rupees	915·992	916·042
Quarter-rupees	915·751	915·686
One-eighth-rupees	915·668	915·672
British Dollars . . . . .	...	899·113

Gold in Silver Coins.

25. The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins in the two mints is shown below :—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	·143 <i>per mille</i>	·539 <i>per mille</i>
Half-rupees	·517 „	·228 „
Quarter-rupees	·336 „	·326 „
One-eighth-rupees	·331 „	·155 „
British Dollars . . . . .	...	·254 „

26. The total silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint during the year is computed to contain 4,122 Troy ounces of gold of the value of about £17,477 and of the Bombay Mint, 2,013 Troy ounces of the value of £8,535.

Pyx trials of silver coins.

27. The following statement gives a summary of the results of the pyx trials in the two mints :—

	TRIALS FOR WEIGHT.			TRIALS FOR FINENESS.				
	Number of trials made.	Total No. of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	Total number of coins assayed.		Average fineness <i>per mille</i> of coins assayed.	
					Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
<i>Calcutta.</i>								
Rupees	601	6,010	180·044	600	3,470	14,530	916·388	916·635
Half-rupees	30	300	90·007	30	270	1,245	916·539	916·613
Quarter-rupees	87	870	45·010	87	730	8,700	916·516	916·613
One-eighth-rupees	74	740	22·522	74	740	14,800	916·509	916·585
<i>Bombay.</i>								
Rupees	622	12,440	180·022	635	3,180	15,875	916·629	916·675
Half-rupees	23	460	90·049	23	115	1,150	916·711	916·608
Quarter-rupees	84	840	45·018	84	420	8,400	916·739	916·637
One-eighth-rupees	92	920	22·531	92	460	18,400	916·833	916·790
British Dollars	20	400	416·015	20	100	300	900·021	899·945

28. In pyx trials of rupees one coin was found in Calcutta to be above the legal remedy for weight. In Bombay in one trial only were single coins found to be outside remedy and the fresh pyx called for in that case disclosed no coin beyond legal remedy.

29. In October 1913 an alteration was made in the Calcutta Assay Office in the number of single coins taken for Assay in pyx trials and also in the number melted up, in order to bring the Calcutta system into line with that of the Bombay Assay Office.

30. The Gay Lussac volumetric system of silver assay as employed in the Royal Mint has been introduced in Calcutta as a subsidiary method to the gravimetric system ordinarily employed there. Though the latter has proved to be the most convenient and satisfactory for general use, the volumetric system has been found to be useful where prompt and confirmatory assays are required.

H. F. HOWARD,
Controller of Currency.

The 21st July 1914.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 1391, dated Calcutta, 1st June 1914.

From—Captain H. J. K. WALLIS, I. A., Offg. Master of the Mint, Calcutta,

To—The Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Calcutta Mint for the official year 1913-14.

2. Captain G. H. Willis, M.V.O., R.E., Officiating Mint Master, held charge of the Mint up to the afternoon of the 19th February 1914, on which date I took over charge.

GOLD.

3. *Receipts.*—The value of Mint certificates issued during the year for sovereigns and half sovereigns tendered mainly through the Presidency Bank amounted to R1,99,89,885 and was made up of—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight	1,95,84,645
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	4,02,900
Sovereigns of defective mintage, nominal value	2,340
TOTAL	1,99,89,885

4. The above receipts were more than the year previous by R25,92,525.

5. The current weight sovereigns were as usual remitted to the Currency Office, Calcutta.

6. Under sanction of Government the Mint purchased locally 266·65 tolas of fine gold for R6,400 for the purpose of replenishing the Mint gold balance kept for the manufacture of medals and decorations.

7. The receipts of gold coin and bullion received into the Mint from Treasuries and other Government Departments amounted in value to R879 and were classified as follows :—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
<i>Received from Treasuries.</i>	
Sovereigns and half sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than standard weight, nominal value	60
Sovereigns of current weight defective in mintage and unfit for re-issue, nominal value	45
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than standard weight, bullion value	69
<i>From other Government Departments.</i>	
Bullion	705
TOTAL	879

8. There was no remittance of gold from Mint balances to England during the year under review.

SILVER.

9. *Receipts*.—The receipts of silver into the Mint consisted of silver purchased by the Secretary of State for India for rupee coinage and uncurrent silver coins from Treasuries for recoinage into new coin.

10. The value of the receipts in the case of the former amounted to standard tolas 4,52,35,845 for which a purchase price of ₹2,99,48,490 was adjusted in the Mint Accounts. The entire receipts consisted of bar silver.

11. In the case of the latter, the nominal value of the receipts amounted to ₹2,08,89,770 details of which are shown in the following table :—

Classification.				In thousands of Rupees.
Government Rupees and half rupees of 1835				5,38.3
Do.	do.	1840 1st issue		12,49.0
Do.	do.	do. 2nd issue		41,10.8
Do.	do.	shroff marked defective and dumb coins		17,58.3
Do.	do.	worn		99,23.1
Do.	do.	reduced		16.0
George V. 1911				1,61.4
Murshidabad, Furrakhabad, Benares & Patna Coins				31,32.8
Total				2,08,89.7

12. The Murshidabad rupees were received under orders of Government from the Nepal Durbar at Re. 1 per tola.

13. *Coinage*.—The silver coinage executed for the Government of India amounted to 8,91,31,763 pieces valued at ₹6,63,36,058 as compared with 10,48,58,423 pieces valued at ₹8,37,58,651 in the previous year. In addition to this 26,00,000 pieces valued at ₹4,00,000 were coined for the Ceylon Government, making an aggregate silver coinage of 9,17,31,763 pieces valued at ₹6,67,36,058.

14. *Percentage of good coins*.—The percentages of good coins obtained from the weight of metal operated on are furnished below :—

	Weight of ingots rolled lakhs of tolas.	Percentage of good coins.
Rupees	886.57	60.2
Half Rupees	20.48	66.4
Quarter Rupees	38.46	67.0
Eighth Rupees	22.25	64.5
Fifty cents	1.59	63.6
Twenty-five cents	1.68	59.5
Ten cents	3.67	54.4

15. *Pyx Trials*.—The weight and fineness of the coins were as usual maintained at the proper standards as will be seen from the annexed report of the Assay Master on the year's work.

16. *Silver Operative Losses*.—I append the usual balance statement showing the nett operative loss sustained during the year on the coinage operations.

Opening balances	28,26,052	Issues	6,68,65,822
Receipts	6,63,56,197	Closing balances	22,59,366
		Operative { B. I. G. coins	56,813
		losses { Ceylon Cents.	248
Total	6,91,82,249	Total	6,91,82,249

17. This gives a rate of 92·0 per lakh on a coinage of 665·39 lakhs of good coins coined in the case of British India Coinage and 61·9 per lakh on a coinage of 4 lakhs of good coins coined in the case of Cents Coinage.

18. A recovery of 1,095 tolas of standard silver was made in the Melting Department in the current financial year towards the work done during the year under review. This recovery reduced the above rate of loss to 90·4 per lakh. In addition to this, surplus silver amounting to standard tolas 1,870 was recovered during the year and credited to Government.

19. Rs. 5,579 worth of silver recovered and brought to account in the year under review represents the actual value of the silver which was estimated at 5,000, standard tolas, *vide* sub para. 14 of the previous report. The above amount is included in the figure Rs. 7,449 "other items" silver in statement No. 1 attached to this report.

Bronze and Copper.

20. The total Bronze Coinage executed for the Government of India in the year under report amounted to 14,96,82,090 pieces as compared with 14,65,29,134 pieces valued at Rs. 19,18,462 in the previous year resulting in an excess of 31,52,956 pieces valued at Rs. 1,66,977. In addition to this 30,00,000 of pieces of copper coins valued at Rs. 30,000 were coined for the Ceylon Government.

21. It was necessary to replenish the stock of new copper owing to the heavy coinage executed. The Mint therefore purchased maunds 16,515·25 valued at Rs. 6,44,264.

22. Purchases of tin were also necessary, the total quantity purchased amounted to maunds 818 valued at Rs. 86,536.

23. *Operative Losses*.—The Bronze operative losses written off the accounts amounted to maunds 136 as detailed below :—

Melting loss mds. 121 at 425 per 100 mds. melted.
Coining loss „ 15 „ 060 „ 100 „ of new coins coined.

24. The operative loss on the copper coinage amounted to mds. 5 and was met by the charges for coinage recovered from the Ceylon Government.

Miscellaneous.

25. The frontispiece to this report illustrates the various medals designed and struck during the year under review.

26. Special reference may be made to the two medals No. 1 for His Excellency the Viceroy of India and No. 2 for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. The work in connection with both these medals was done entirely in the Mint. The reverse design for the latter was prepared by the Head Engraver of this Mint.

27. The miscellaneous work done during the year was confined to the striking of medals, etc., for the Army Department, Colleges, and other private institutions and kept the Die, Engraving, and Workshop Departments fully engaged.

28. In December 1913, the President of the Weights and Measures Committee referred to this Mint for an opinion as to the practical feasibility of altering the weight of the present rupee from 180 grains to 175 grains troy without diminishing the amount of fine silver contained in the present coin. A series of experiments with a view to produce a silver-copper alloy in the proportion of 165 silver and 10 copper were carried out with the result that the metal was not (1) sufficiently hard to warrant its use for coinage, (2) metallurgically adaptable to ease in minting, (3) conducive to facility in Chemical analysis. Additions of (a) aluminium and (b) nickel were experimented with. In the case of (a) a small proportion produced an alloy that could be minted but was softer than the present standard alloy of 11-12ths fine, while in the case of (b) the very small proportion of nickel that the silver took up also produced a softer metal. As a final test the Committee requested that alloy in the proportion of 165 silver, 5 copper and 5 zinc, might be tried. The metal of this mixture showed, however, clear indications during the minting operations of softness. Tests for hardness were also conducted independently of this Mint by means of a Brunnell's Scleroscope by the courtesy and kind assistance of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House, Alipore.

Plant and Machinery.

29. There were no additions or alterations of any importance to plant and machinery made during the year under review. The Electric Installation worked successfully throughout the year.

30. The following figures show the cost of working the Power Station during the financial year under report :—

	R
B. T. Units generated	7,44,004
Fuel, Establishment and Stores	38,000
Depreciation at 5 per cent. on plant and 3 per cent. on buildings, and provision for pensions	27,290
TOTAL	65,290
The cost per unit works out to be—	Annas.
Fuel, Establishment and Stores	8172
Depreciation and interest	5870
Total cost per unit	14042

The increased cost per unit as compared with the previous year's results is chiefly attributable to the fact that the contract price for Rubble Coal for the year under review was in excess of the price paid in 1912-13 by about 38 per cent.

The annual recoveries in payment for power and light used in the Mint residential quarters was ₹1,847.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

31. *Charges levied.*—The seigniorage on silver purchased for coinage amounted to ₹9,04,717. The revenue under this head of account was also augmented by ₹1,303 being the value of assay fees realised through the Assay Office. The amount of ₹377 credited to this account represented premelting fees realised from Government Departments.

32. *Gain on Coinage Operations.*—The assay benefit amounting to ₹21,230 represented the difference between the fineness of the silver as invoiced and the finenesses at which it was found necessary to operate the silver. The increased gain by overstandard value of uncurrent silver coins received for recoinage is attributable entirely to the receipt of the Murshidabad coins, etc., received for recoinage from the Nepal Durbar during the year. The total revenue under this head of account (*vide* Statement No. 1 appended to this report) amounted to ₹1,32,060.

33. *Cash and Transfer Receipts*.—The receipts amounted to R68,872 as against R79,975 for the year 1912-13. The amount of R12,316 "Miscellaneous" under Cash Receipts includes R11,989 paid by the Corporation of Calcutta as rebate of rents, rates and taxes referred to in paragraph 42 of the previous report.

Expenditure.

34. *Loss on Coinage*.—This amounted to R4,05,176 of which R57,061 representing operative losses are referred to in detail in paragraph 16 of this report. The increased loss on the withdrawal of old silver coins as compared with the previous year is due to the increased receipts, *vide* paragraph 11.

35. *Copper used as alloy*.—The value of copper used as alloy amounted to R48,316 and is more than that of the previous year by R2,627.

36. *Salaries and Establishment*.—The total debit at this head of account amounted to R3,71,597 and is less than the amount expended in 1912-13 by R12,071. The reduction in expenditure occurs both against fixed as well as temporary establishment. The compensation in lieu of private assay fees amounting to R2,040 appears in this report for the first time.

37. *Local and English Stores*.—The expenditure under these heads amounted to R2,02,965 as compared with R2,02,865 in the preceding year.

38. *Contingent and Transfer charges*.—These amounted to R83,391 and were in excess of last year's expenditure by R5,496.

39. *Pro formâ Receipts and Charges*.—The receipts amounted to R4,89,580 and represented a credit at R3-4-4 *per* thousand pieces of all denominations of new Bronze coins coined during the year. On the charge side the interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on balances and value of capital account amounted to R3,30,210 as compared with R3,74,663 in the year 1912-13.

40. *Balances sunk in the Mint*.—The average silver bullion balance exclusive of silver on Currency Account amounted to R22,79,136. The minimum daily balance was R7,44,315 which occurred on 28th April 1913 and the maximum was R39,53,268 on 29th January 1914.

41. *Capital Account*.—The value at debit of this account at the close of the year was R65,05,117 as compared with R66,73,519 in the previous year.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

42. The Assay Master reports as follows:—The total number of coins received for examination during the year was 34, of which 17 (all base castings) were from the District Magistrate, Jullundur, and 17 from the Mint.

43. Of the latter, one was genuine, one struck counterfeit, ten were counterfeit castings and five on which no opinion was expressed. The amount of silver present in the counterfeits ranged from 21.6 to 934.1 per mille.

44. The Mint, during the course of examination of uncurrent silver coins received from Treasuries, eliminated counterfeit R2,992, half Rupees 102, quarter Rupees 332, and one-eighth Rupees 430. These are detailed in Statement IV attached to this report.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

45. The usual statement of offences against coinage appended to this report shows that the number of cases brought to trial was less than the previous year by 39.

46. It will be noticed that there is a considerable decline in the number of convictions relative to the number of cases brought to trial in the following provinces:—

Bengal, Punjab, Burma, and Rajputana Agency as compared with the previous year.

47. The ratio of the number of persons convicted to the number of persons brought to trial was 58.9 as compared with 57.1 on the figures of the previous year.

No. I.

Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Calcutta Mint during the year 1913-14.

Revenue.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	Expenditure.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
TO CHARGES LEVIED :—							BY WORKING EXPENSES :—						
<i>SILVER.</i>													
Percentage on new rupee coinage . . .	9,04,716	14	5				Operative losses . . .	57,060	8	10			
Seigniorage on Dollar coinage . . .	...						Loss by overstandard weight and fineness of new coins issued . . .	3,012	12	3			
Do. Subsidiary coinage for Colonial Governments . . .	...						Loss by understandard value of uncurrent Silver Coins withdrawn from circulation . . .	...				
Premelting fees . . .	377	6	6				Loss on withdrawal of uncurrent Silver Coins . . .	3,45,102	11	1			
Assay and melting fees (Private) . . .	1,302	15	0								4,05,176	0	2
<i>GOLD.</i>				9,06,397	3	11	<i>GOLD.</i>						
On Bullion from Government Departments . . .	8	6	10				Loss in melting . . .	...				
				8	6	10	Other items . . .	...				
TO GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS :—							BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES :—						
<i>SILVER.</i>													
Gain by Assay benefit . . .	21,229	11	3				Pyx coins to Royal Mint . . .	206	6	0			
Gain by under standard weight and fineness of new coins issued . . .	...						Other items . . .	284	6	5			
Gain by overstandard value of uncurrent silver coins withdrawn from circulation . . .	1,03,381	3	1				BY COPPER, BRONZE AND NICKEL :—				490	12	5
Other items . . .	7,449	6	5				Used as alloy . . .	48,315	9	2			
				1,32,060	4	9	Used for contingent purposes . . .	2,179	3	0			
											50,494	12	2

GOLD.		SILVER.		COPPER.		OTHER METALS.		TOTAL.	
To CASH RECEIPTS:—		72 15 3		72 15 3		72 15 3		72 15 3	
Miscellaneous		19,077 13 11		19,077 13 11		19,077 13 11		19,077 13 11	
For scales, weights, and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals		9,879 8 1		9,879 8 1		9,879 8 1		9,879 8 1	
For old Stores, etc., sold		600 0 0		600 0 0		600 0 0		600 0 0	
Rents recovered from residential quarters		1,846 12 0		1,846 12 0		1,846 12 0		1,846 12 0	
Cost of Electric current consumed		12,315 13 0		12,315 13 0		12,315 13 0		12,315 13 0	
Miscellaneous		43,719 15 0		43,719 15 0		43,719 15 0		43,719 15 0	
By SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT:—		72 15 3		72 15 3		72 15 3		72 15 3	
Fixed Establishment		1,88,648 5 1		1,88,648 5 1		1,88,648 5 1		1,88,648 5 1	
Compensation in lieu of private assay fees		2,040 0 0		2,040 0 0		2,040 0 0		2,040 0 0	
Extra Establishment and overtime pay		1,80,913 4 9		1,80,913 4 9		1,80,913 4 9		1,80,913 4 9	
By LOCAL STORES:—		71,227 0 3		71,227 0 3		71,227 0 3		71,227 0 3	
Coke, Coal, Charcoal, etc.		...		...		...		...
Liquid fuel		13,294 13 9		13,294 13 9		13,294 13 9		13,294 13 9	
Oil, Grease and Tallow		610 6 3		610 6 3		610 6 3		610 6 3	
Acids		5,628 13 3		5,628 13 3		5,628 13 3		5,628 13 3	
Iron, Brassmongery, etc.		96 15 0		96 15 0		96 15 0		96 15 0	
Metals		14,090 6 2		14,090 6 2		14,090 6 2		14,090 6 2	
Wood for Boxes		...		...		...		...
Bullion Trunks, Moulds, etc.		1,144 0 6		1,144 0 6		1,144 0 6		1,144 0 6	
Electrical Stores		10,858 9 9		10,858 9 9		10,858 9 9		10,858 9 9	
Miscellaneous		1,16,951 0 11		1,16,951 0 11		1,16,951 0 11		1,16,951 0 11	
By ENGLISH STORES:—		88,649 14 1		88,649 14 1		88,649 14 1		88,649 14 1	
Value of Stores used		2,635 12 8		2,635 12 8		2,635 12 8		2,635 12 8	
Less 1/5 freight charged as below		86,014 1 5		86,014 1 5		86,014 1 5		86,014 1 5	
Carried over		10,80,723 4 11		10,80,723 4 11		10,80,723 4 11		10,80,723 4 11	

To <i>pro forma</i> Receipts:—		By P. W. D. CHARGES:—	
Percentage on value of Bronze Coins manufactured	4,89,580 2 9	Repairs and Alterations to Buildings	7,322 0 0
Medals for Royal Army Temperance Association . . . . .	...	By MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT:—	
Weights supplied to Treasuries . . . . .	...	Stationery	2,198 13 0
		Printing	1,980 0 0
			4,178 13 0
		TOTAL	11,25,614 12 9
		By Balance	...
		TOTAL	11,25,614 12 9
		Total Brought down	...
		By <i>pro forma</i> Charges:—	
		1/6 of salaries of superior servants	29,198 0 0
		1/16 of salaries of inferior servants	196 0 0
		Interest on—	
		Capital account valued at	65,05,117 0 0
		Average Silver balance	22,79,136 0 0
		" Bronze "	4,56,419 0 0
		" Nickel " . . . . .	...
		Europe Stores	1,93,890 0 0
		At 3½ per cent. on	94,34,562 0 0
		By Balance	...
		GRAND TOTAL	15,96,991 3 2
			14,85,218 12 9
			1,11,772 6 5
			15,96,991 3 2

NO. 11.

Statement of the coinage of the Calcutta Mint for the year 1913-14.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal value.			Tale.	Total.			REMARKS.
		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	
SILVER—									
Rupees	6,01,00,000	6,01,00,000	0	0					
Half rupees	27,23,412	13,61,706	0	0					
Quarter rupees	1,26,86,464	31,71,616	0	0					
Light rupees	1,36,21,887	17,02,735	14	0	8,91,31,763	6,63,36,057	14	0	
Ceylon 50 cents	2,06,000	1,00,000	0	0					
” 25 ”	4,00,000	1,00,000	0	0					
” 10 ”	20,00,000	2,00,000	0	0	26,00,000	4,00,000	0	0	
BRONZE—									
Single pice	12,26,36,891	19,16,201	6	9					
Half pice	1,08,96,672	85,130	4	0					
Pie pieces	1,61,48,527	84,106	14	7	14,96,82,090	20,85,438	9	4	
NICKEL—									
One anna									
COPPER—									
Ceylon cents	30,00,000	30,000	0	0					
Ceylon half-cents									
Ceylon quarter cents									
Straits cents		Nil			30,00,000	30,000	0	0	
Straits half-cents									
Straits quarter cents									
GRAND TOTAL					24,44,13,853	6,88,51,496	7	4	

No. III.

Statement showing the cost of Miscellaneous Work done in the Calcutta Mint during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Amount.			Total.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
RECEIPT.							
Receipt for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc.	27,456	12	6				
Adjusting Weights	4,137	14	0				
Miscellaneous	26,992	2	10				
				58,586	13	4	
EXPENDITURE.							
Engraver's Labour	1,844	11	0				
Workshop do. . . .	7,545	2	3				
Jeweller's do. . . .	592	6	6				
Stores used (including gold, silver and copper)	31,142	14	4				
				41,125	2	1	
	Net Profit Rupees .			17,461	11	3	

STATEMENT No. IV of 1913-14.

Statement of Counterfeit Coins received at the Calcutta Mint, showing also those cut and broken at the Treasuries, compiled from the Quarterly Returns furnished by Treasury Officers, during the year 1913-14.

Name of Province.	Nominal value of Remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 590 A. (d), Civil Account Code and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.	REMARKS.			
		In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 580, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination.								
		Rs.	½	¼	⅛	Rs.	½	¼	⅛	Rs.	½	¼	⅛	Rs.	½	¼	⅛	
India	5,274.5	117	4	36	78	9	...	1	...	12	1	...	2	2,385	26	84	55	
Central Provinces . .	103.9	23	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	648.9	109	1	109	35	1,391	34	89	63	...	...	...	...	6,523	145	688	215	
Bengal	2,719.3	740	34	40	52	36	...	5	...	176	18	21	...	29,772	1,701	2,093	821	
Bihar and Orissa . .	1,892.7	736	19	39	82	4	..	...	...	9	...	...	...	1,304	10	22	15	
Assam	122.4	76	1	...	2	77	...	2	...	16	...	...	..	3,635	176	252	29	
United Provinces . .	7,915.1	1,116	37	90	155	174	2	...	...	13	...	...	...	16,998	482	672	718	
Punjab	743.6	25	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	66	3	1	...	15,298	822	847	394	
Madras	204.6	50	5	15	25	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Railways . . .	...	...	...	...	...	460	23	4	109	57	4	1	...	4,076	329	315	287	
TOTAL	19,625.0	2,992	103	332	430	2,159	59	101	172	350	26	23	2	79,991	3,691	4,973	2,534	

STATEMENT No. V.

Statement of offences against coinage for 1913.

	Counterfeiting coin, sections 231 and 232, Indian Penal Code.			Making, buying and selling instruments for counterfeit- ing coins, sections 233 and 234, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing instruments or material for counterfeiting coins, section 235, Indian Penal Code.			Abetting in India the counterfeiting of coins, section 236, Indian Penal Code.			Importing or Exporting counterfeited coins, sections 237 and 238, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing and delivering counterfeited coins, sections 239, 240, 241, 243 and 244, Indian Penal Code.			Causing coins to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by Law, sections 245, 246 and 247, Indian Penal Code.			Taking coining instruments from a Mint, section 245, Indian Penal Code.			Fraudulently altering appearance of any coins, sections 248 and 249, Indian Penal Code.			Possessing and delivering altered coins, sections 250, 251, 252, 253 and 254, Indian Penal Code.			TOTAL.			
	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10				11		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.				
1. Madras	11	16	3	1	1	0	2	2	2	1	4	2	2	0	18	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	42	58	33		
2. Bombay	4	6	6	2	2	2	7	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	26	30	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	42	51	33	
3. Bengal	2	4	0	0	0	0	12	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	41	51	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	58	76	45	
4. Bihar and Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	15	17	12		
5. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh including Kumaon (Tehri State) and Rampur	2	7	6	0	0	0	5	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	5	5	4	55	74	55	
6. Punjab	9	25	23	0	0	0	10	17	10	1	2	2	0	0	69	84	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	81	190	74	
7. Burma	7	15	6	0	0	0	24	35	17	0	0	0	1	1	44	61	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	77	113	58	

[illegible]

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

No. 12, dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1914.

From—Lt.-Col. F. CUNYNGHAME HUGHES, I. A., Offg. Assay Master, Calcutta,
To—The Controller of Currency.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Assay Department, Calcutta, for the official year 1913-14.

2. The appended statement gives the number of assays made during the year :—

DESCRIPTION.	1913-14.		1912-13.	
	Number.	Total.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.				
Assays on gold from all sources	228		239	
Check assays	130		184	
		358		423
SILVER.				
Assays on silver alligated for standard coinage—				
Assays on silver for Rupees 10,044				
Assays on silver „ $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees 248				
Assays on silver „ $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees 1,272				
Assays on silver „ $\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees 720				
	12,284		14,458	
Assays on silver alligated for—				
Do. Ceylon 50 cents 22				
Do. „ 25 cents 44				
Do. „ 10 cents 92				
Do. pyx coins	7,619		13,609	
Do. miscellaneous	2,284		2,476	
Check assays	866		770	
		23,211		31,313
BRONZE.				
Assays on bronze meltings for coinage	36		42	
Do. pyx coins	36		36	
Do. miscellaneous . . . . .	...		...
		72		78
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Parting assays	82		104	
Assays on various metals and ores	418		316	
Assays on Mint drosses	16	516	51	471
Total for the year . . . . .	...	24,157		32,285

3. *Gold assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 228, of which 42 were done for the Mint. From March 1913, I instituted a change in the system of gold assaying in the Assay Office to bring it into conformity with the system used in the Royal Mint, London, and elsewhere. Whereas formerly the basis of assays of gold was 12 grains, it is now 5 gramme and the method of carrying out the assay is in accordance with the instructions laid down by Dr. Ross, Assayer of the Royal Mint.

4. *Average fineness per mille of Silver meltings for coinage.*

	Rupees.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees.	$\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees.	Ceylon 50 Cents.	Ceylon 25 Cents.	Ceylon 10 Cents.
Average for the year 1913-14 . . .	916.079	915.992	915.751	915.668	799.670	799.020	799.019
Average for the year 1912-13 . . .	916.064	916.024	915.799	915.743	...	...	...

5. *Gold in Silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins was :—

	Per mille.
For Rupees	0.133
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees	0.517
„ $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees	0.336
„ $\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees	0.331
„ 50 Cents (Ceylon)	0.310
„ 25 Cents „	0.355
„ 10 Cents „	0.267

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 4,122 troy ounces of gold in value about £17,477.

6. *Pyx trials of silver coins.*—The following tables give the details of the pyx trials of silver coins for *weight and fineness* :—

Trials for weight.

Description of coins.	Number of trials.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of coins above the legal remedy for weight.	Number of coins below the legal remedy for weight.
Rupees	601	6,010	180.044	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Half-rupees	30	300	90.007	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Quarter-rupees	87	870	45.010	14	5
One-eighth-rupees	74	740	22.522	11	9
Ceylon 50 cents	2	20	90.013	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Ceylon 25 cents	3	30	45.069	1	<i>Nil.</i>
Ceylon 10 cents	12	120	18.023	4	<i>Nil.</i>

Trials for fineness.

Description of coins.	Number of trials.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.		AVERAGE FINENESS PER MILLE OF COINS ASSAYED.		Average fineness per mille of single coins melted after assay.	Number of coins above the legal remedy for fineness.	Number of coins below the legal remedy for fineness.
		Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.			
Rupees	600	3,470	14,530	916.388	916.635	916.676	Nil.	Nil.
Half-Rupees	30	270	1,245	916.539	916.613	916.500	Nil.	Nil.
Quarter-Rupees	87	730	8,700	916.516	916.613	916.650	Nil.	Nil.
One-eighth-Rupees	74	740	14,800	916.509	916.585	916.450	Nil.	Nil.
Ceylon 50 cents	2	10	90	799.830	800.500	...	Nil.	Nil.
Ceylon 25 cents	3	15	315	799.860	800.100	...	Nil.	Nil.
Ceylon 10 cents	12	120	2,400	800.703	801.025	...	Nil.	Nil.

7. From October 1913 I made, with the concurrence of the Mint Master, an alteration in the number of single coins taken for assay in pyx trials and the number melted up. This was done to bring our system into conformity with that of the Bombay Assay Office and also to reduce a certain amount of unnecessary work. Whereas formerly 10 coins were taken from each lakh of rupees and from each day's coinage of halves, quarters and eighths for single assay, 5 only are now taken as shown in the table below :—

Table showing coins taken for assay of pyx trials.

Denomination of coins.	Number assayed singly.	Number melted.	REMARKS.
Rupees	5 from each lakh	25	Remainders of single coins of each lot of 5 lakhs melted and assayed.
Halves	5 from each day's coinage	50	} Remainders of single coins melted up once in each month and assayed.
Quarters	5 from each day's coinage	100	
Eighths	10 coins cut up and 5 assays made.	200	

The results obtained under this method have been quite satisfactory.

8. The Gay-Lussac volumetric system of silver assay as employed in the Royal Mint, London, has been taken into regular use as a subsidiary to our ordinary gravimetric system and we have now a well arranged room for this purpose. Although I am still of opinion that the Indian method is most convenient and satisfactory for general use, the volumetric system has proved of great utility where confirmatory assays are required and when results are wanted in a short space of time.

9. During the last year an automatic shaker for bottles has been set up and works very efficiently. It produces more regular results than the old hand-shaking process and is a considerable saving in time and labour. Two new fume chambers have been installed, which are of great service in mitigating the nuisance of poisonous acid and other fumes in our laboratory.

10. *Bronze meltings and pyx coins.*

DESCRIPTION.	Copper per cent.	Tin per cent.	Zinc per cent.
Average fineness of bronze melting for 1913-14 . . .	94.657	4.162	0.930
Ditto for 1912-13 . . .	94.798	4.226	0.943
Ditto pyx coins for 1913-14 . . .	94.772	4.085	0.922
Ditto for 1912-13 . . .	94.841	4.192	0.975

11. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 418 assays under the head “Assays on various metals and ores” 113 assays were made on counterfeit and suspected coins, 70 on Gold and Silver lace, wire, etc., 146 on coal, coke, etc., 56 on various metals and 33 on various ores.

12. *Verification of Weight pieces.*—The following verification was made during the year :—

Mint Working Standard Avoirdupois set.

13. The post of Assay Master was held by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cunningham Hughes, I.A., throughout the year.

The post of Deputy Assay Master was held by Capt. H. J. Wallis, I.A., from 12th November 1913 to 19th February 1914 and for the remaining portion of the year under report by Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Hughes in addition to his own duties of Assay Master.

APPENDIX.

Experimental work as detailed below was carried out in the Assay Office laboratory during the last twelve months.

The first experiments were made with a view to determining accurately the composition, particularly the average silver and gold contents of rupees of different issues.

This work was carried out chiefly to assist the Mint Master in constructing alligation tables for standard meltings when different issues of uncurrent coins are used, the values previously taken not always proving satisfactory.

They are also of interest in indicating the varying amounts of gold and other constituents found in the different issues of rupees.

To estimate the silver contents 100 coins were taken in each case, laminated into thin straps, cut up into small pieces and thoroughly mixed. Twenty assays were made gravimetrically and 12 volumetrically. Half the original weight of the cut up pieces was melted and assayed gravimetrically and volumetrically, six assays being taken in each case. From the melted portions two samples from each were taken for the estimation of gold. Copper and lead were estimated from suitable quantities of the metal remaining over from these assays, both by the electrolytic method.

Denomination of Coins.	CONSTITUENTS IN PARTS PER MILLE.				
	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Lead.	Iron and other impurities (not estimated).
Rupees 1835	918.3	1.34	76.2	2.9	1.26
„ 1840 (1st issue)	916.9	1.81	77.4	2.5	1.39
„ 1840 (2nd issue)	916.8	0.34	80.8	1.0	1.06
„ Victoria (Queen and Empress) .	915.8	0.18	82.4	1.6	0.02
„ Edward VII and George V. .	916.2	0.14	81.8	1.4	0.46

The second lot experiments taken up were for the purpose of testing the effects of annealing and pickling on the fineness of rupee blanks and afterwards the amount of refining these blanks undergo on melting. Van Reimsdijk, Assayer of the Netherlands Mint, has clearly proved by numerous and exhaustive experiments made as far back as 1868 that coinage blanks take up oxygen in the form of copper oxide on annealing which is not all eliminated by the pickling process. This accounts for a fact well known and established that single coins will assay generally .2 to .3 per mille lower than the same coins melted up. In some cases the difference between the average fineness of a batch of single coins and melted ones from the same lakhs will amount to 1 per mille. On melting under charcoal the oxygen is again liberated by reduction of copper oxide. For the purpose of this experiment 100 unannealed rupee blanks were obtained from the Mint. These were assayed in the usual manner in batches of 10 by having their centres punched out. They were then returned to the Mint where they went through the usual process of annealing and pickling. They were then assayed again and the remainders of the blanks were melted up and further assays made. The results are given in the table below :—

Description.	Batches of ten blanks.										Mean of whole.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Unannealed blanks .	916.36	916.22	916.24	916.46	916.34	916.06	916.15	916.27	916.15	915.91	916.216
Annealed blanks .	916.38	916.49	916.51	916.60	916.53	916.32	916.35	916.40	916.50	916.19	916.427
Remainders melted up.	916.9	916.9	916.4	916.6	916.5	916.9	916.8	916.9	916.8	916.3	916.70

The above results show that whereas the process of annealing and pickling results in a refining of .21 per mille, melting under charcoal produces a further refining of about .27 per mille, undoubtedly due to reduction of copper oxide.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 492, dated Bombay, the 30th May 1914.

From—Major A. L. C. McCormick, R.E., Master of the Mint,
Bombay,

To—The Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operation of the Bombay Mint for the financial year 1913-14, together with the prescribed statements.

2. Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., who was officiating as Master of the Mint at the beginning of the year, handed over charge of this Mint to Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., on the 27th June 1913. Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., was in charge till the 3rd October inclusive when Captain H. J. K. Wallis, I.A., again assumed and remained in charge till relieved by me on the 31st October 1913.

Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., was appointed to act as Deputy Mint Master and posted to the Bombay Mint which he joined on the 23rd March 1914.

GOLD.

3. Receipts.—

(a) The value of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in respect of which certificates were issued during the year amounted to Rs. 8,17,75,044 as compared with Rs. 23,13,94,384 in 1912-13 and consisted of the following :—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Sovereigns of current weight	7,59,59,610
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	58,08,810
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (nominal value)	(a) 6,510
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	(b) 86
Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than 3 grains less than the standard weight (bullion value)	(b) 28
TOTAL	8,17,75,044

(a) Includes receipts from Government Treasuries.

(b) Received from Government Treasuries.

(b) In addition to the above, 8,143 sovereigns tendered as current weight were found to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, counterfeit or of foreign mintage, on detailed examination at the Mint, and were withdrawn by the tenderers.

- (c) With the exception of gold of the value of Rs. 114 used for medal work, the whole of the gold received was transferred to the Currency Gold Coin Account.
- (d) No remittances were shipped to London during the year by the Mint.
- (e) At the close of the year the balance of the Currency Gold Coin Account amounted to Rs. 66,95,970 and consisted of sovereigns and half-sovereigns.
- (f) Up to the middle of November 1913 the examination of sovereigns imported by the Exchange Banks, had been done at the Mint, but since November this examination has been carried out at the Currency Office under orders of the Comptroller General, conveyed in his letter No. B. R. and C. 644-112-13, dated 17th October 1913, to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

SILVER.

4. Receipts.—The silver receipts comprised :—

- (a) Bar silver purchased for rupee coinage amounting to 5,66,61,694 standard tolas and invoiced at Rs. 3,75,29,945. Of this amount 57,17,496 standard tolas (invoice value Rs. 38,34,501) were purchased by the Secretary of State from Banks for delivery by them in India.
- (b) Withdrawn and uncurrent silver coins received for re-coinage of the nominal value of Rs. 87,22,816, classified as follows :—

Classification.	Value in Rupees.
Government rupee and half-rupee of 1835	2,07,434
Do. Do. 1840 (1st issue)	7,63,142
Do. Do. 1840 (2nd issue)	23,48,486
Government shroff marked, defective and dumb coins	10,42,731
Do. worn coins	41,45,741
Do. reduced coins	29,073
Do. rupee of George V (1911)	1,82,153
Fraudulently defaced coins from Railways	2,237
Arcot coins	1,788
Confiscated coins	31
TOTAL	87,22,816

- (c) Chaubisania coins from the Kishangarh Durbar of the exchange value of Rs. 5,26,040 (after deducting 1 per cent. on account of cost of coinage, amounting to Rs. 2,643) and yielding 6,72,755 standard tolas, received for recoinage into British Indian Government Rupee in connection with the conversion of the currency of the State.
- (d) Tenders of silver bullion from the Exchange Banks amounting to 32,74,423 tolas of the outturn value of Rs. 35,65,359.

- (e) A consignment of old subsidiary silver coins of the Straits Government of the outturn value of Rs. 63,731 received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, and brought to account for recoinage into 20 cent pieces.

The description and weight of the silver tendered for coinage into British Dollars and for subsidiary coins for the Straits Government is given below :—

Description of silver tendered.	Amount in lakhs of tolas.
Bar silver	32.62
Mexican Dollars . . . . .	.12
Old 20 cent pieces . . . . .	.18
„ 10 „ „ . . . . .	.41
„ 5 „ „ . . . . .	.14
TOTAL	33.47

5. Silver Coinage :—

- (a) The Government coinage carried out during the year consisting of rupees, half, quarter, and eighth rupees, amounted to 79,613,156 pieces valued at Rs. 6,52,32,479. The amounts paid were distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Reserve Treasury, Bombay	2,71,77,344	4	3
Paper Currency Department, Bombay	3,75,29,945	7	0
Kishangarh Durbar	5,26,039	10	9

The largest monthly outturn of coin during the year occurred in the months of November and December 1913, necessitating the Mint working overtime.

- (b) 1,539,205 British Dollars of the nominal value of Rs. 34,92,602 were issued to Exchange Banks for export during the year ; these were all shipped to Hongkong. The number of British Dollars struck in the Mint was 1,566,693.

- (c) 191,802 twenty cent pieces were manufactured for the Straits Government—the amount of coin shipped to Singapore being 209,117 twenty cents.

- (d) The whole of the coinage examined by the Assay Master during the year was found to be within legal remedy for weight and fineness.

Silver branch of the Gold standard Reserve.—The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve stood at Rs. 4,50,00,000 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 1,35,00,000 at its close.

6. *Meltings.*—Uncurrent Government silver coin remitted by Treasuries as well as old subsidiary coins from the Straits Government, bar silver tendered by the Exchange Banks and fine silver received from the Secretary of State and purchased from the local Banks, and a small proportion of Chaubisania coins from the Kishangarh Durbar were taken into direct alligation.

BRONZE.

10. No bronze coinage was carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. *Miscellaneous Work* :—

- (a) This consisted of the recurring supply of dies, medals, etc., to various public institutions, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights, and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government Departments and the public, the profit made being Rs. 502. In addition, 33 war medals with 33 clasps were issued.

- (b) The disposal of applications for the replacement of lost decorations hitherto carried out by the Mint was transferred to Army Department under their letter No. 3945-2 (A. D.), dated 7th July 1913.

12. *Treasure Trove Coins*.—During the year 31 gold and 652 silver coins were received from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. These consisted of coins of Pratap Deva Raja, Venetian Ducats, Akbar, Aurangzib, Mahammad Shah I, Muzaffer Shah II, Tipu Sultan and Larins, etc. The amount realised by the sales of Treasure Trove Coins during the year was Rs. 412, the metal value at which the coins were credited in the Mint accounts being Rs. 301. After defraying postage and other charges, the profit on the sale of these coins amounted to Rs. 106.

13. *Mint Working Standards*.—The weights in all the Departments were periodically compared with the standards and any differences found carefully adjusted.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. *Revenue*.—(a) Charges levied, Mint seigniorage.—

The seigniorage on silver tendered for British Dollar coinage and for which outturn certificates were issued during the year amounted to Rs. 71,035, and the seigniorage recovered from the Straits Government for subsidiary coinage to Rs. 1,464. The charge of 2 per cent. on the total amount of purchased silver brought to account during the year, including 2 per cent. on the coinage for the Kishangarh Durbar and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on account of cost of coinage recovered from that State amounted to Rs. 11,49,332.

(b) Gain on Coinage Operations :—

The gain on this head was Rs. 47,865 being less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 77,070.

(c) Cash and Transfer Receipts :—

These receipts amounted to Rs. 18,255 as against Rs. 18,406 for 1912-13.

(d) *Pro formâ* Receipts :—

A *pro formâ* credit at 5 per cent. on the value of nickel coin turned out during the year amounted to Rs. 1,44,750 being more by Rs. 20,450 than that of the previous year.

15. *Expenditure*.—(a) Loss on Coinage, Silver :—

The difference between the par and weight values of uncurrent coins received from Government Treasuries for recoinage amounted to Rs. 1,68,109 as against Rs. 1,25,444 in the preceding year.

(b) Salaries and Establishment :—

The total expenditure on salaries and establishment for the year as compared with that of the preceding 12 months is shown in the margin.

1913-14.		1912-13.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment . . .	2,16,365	2,13,571
Extra Establishment and over-time pay.	1,43,827	1,76,734
TOTAL . . .	3,60,192	3,90,305

(c) Copper used for alloy and for contingent purposes :—

The amount expended under this head was Rs. 67,187 as against Rs. 84,375 for 1912-13.

(d) Local and English Stores :—

The expenditure under these heads amounted to Rs. 1,67,330 as compared with Rs. 1,70,901 in the preceding year.

(e) Contingent Charges :—

These charges amounted to Rs. 31,509 and showed an increase of Rs. 10,253 on last year's figures.

(f) Transfer Charges :—

These amounted to Rs. 11,423 as against Rs. 11,179, in the preceding 12 months.

16. *Résumé of Revenue and Expenditure*.—The result of the transactions of the year as summarised in Statement No. 1, shows that, including interest on capital outlay, the net profit from Mint operations during the year was Rs. 2,74,927.

17. *Balances Sunk in the Mint*.—The balances of silver bullion belonging to Government valued at Rupee one per tola of standard fineness, stood at the beginning of the year at Rs. 7,89,001 and at its close at Rs. 14,90,340. The average daily balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers, was Rs. 20,46,252. The minimum daily balance was Rs. 7,89,001 on the 1st April 1913 and the maximum was Rs. 28,15,272 on the 26th January 1914.

18. *Capital Account*.—Rs. 4,014 on account of buildings and Rs. 7,562 on account of machinery were added to their respective heads during the year. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year after allowing for depreciation on buildings and plant stood at Rs. 36,91,036.

19. *Extensions*.—No original works were carried out by the Public Works Department during the year under review.

OFFENCES AGAINST COINAGE.

20. *Return of Counterfeit Coins*.—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this Report.

(a) 3,233 counterfeit coins (2,957 rupees, 79 half-rupees, 103 quarters and 94 one-eighths) were received for examination during the year as against 3,110 in 1912-13, and were classified as follows :—

(i) 582 coins (castings) received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Rajputana-Malwa and Jodhpur-Bikaner Railways and 12 coins (10 castings and 2 struck) from other sources were retained as exceptionally well executed specimens.

(ii) 87 coins (81 castings and 6 struck) were sufficiently good to deceive the public as regard colour and finish.

(iii) The remaining 2,552 (2,523 castings and 29 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and noticeably false.

(The second and third classes above include coins which were returned to the Railways).

(b) 1,990 counterfeit coins (1,491 rupees, 61 half-rupees, 177 quarters and 261 one-eighths) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coins to the Mint as against 1,930 in the previous year.

(c) During the year under report 45,600 counterfeit coins were cut at treasuries and Railways as against 48,345 in 1912-13.

(d) 357 one-anna pieces received during the year were found to be palpable cast counterfeits of lead and tin or other similar alloys.

(e) 2 palpable cast counterfeit sovereigns were received during the year in a counterfeit coining case from the Treasury Officer, Poona.

GENERAL.

21. During the year a post of Artist Engraver and Die Sinker to the Mint was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and Mr. G. Lemonnier joined the appointment on the 14th November 1913. Previously, owing to the rough and unfinished nature of the engraving work which could be performed in the Bombay Mint, it was necessary for the Mint to depend entirely on London or Calcutta for designs and also for matrices and punches.

22. The twelve new automaton weighing machines expected from Europe failed to arrive but it is hoped that they will be received early next year.

23. One of the batteries of the two annealing furnaces mentioned in last year's report was duly converted into a battery of three furnaces with satisfactory results and the work of converting the second battery is in hand. The copper barrels containing the annealed blanks are now revolved both in the pickling solution and clean water trough by engine power, superseding the old system of manual labour.

24. Complaints were received during the year from some of the residents in the new buildings recently erected near the Mint boundaries in respect of the fumes emanating from some of the cupellation furnaces in use in the Mint, and arrangements are being made to conduct all such fumes into one of the taller chimney shafts attached to the Melting Department.

25. Complaints were also received from the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality that mosquitoes were breeding in the large Mint tank which supplies all the water necessary for the Mint engines. The tank was accordingly cleared of all vegetation as far as possible and re-stocked with a special variety of fish recommended by the Bombay Natural History Society. It was also explained to the Health Officer that the tank would be filled in as soon as the existing Mint engines were replaced by electric power and that the whole question of such replacement was under the consideration of the Government of India.

GOLD.

Miscellaneous

Rs. A. P.

Rs. A. P.

BY SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—
Fixed Establishment . . .
Compensation in lieu of private assay fees . . .
Extra Establishment and overtime pay . . .Rs. A. P.
2,06,968 1 10
9,397 0 0
1,43,836 10 11Rs. A. P.
3,60,191 12 9

TO CASH RECEIPTS:—

For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals . . .

Rs. A. P.
8,781 11 0

For old stores, etc., sold . . .

Rs. A. P.
1,052 10 5

Rents recovered from residential quarters . . .

...

Cost of Electric current consumed . . .

...

Miscellaneous . . .

Rs. A. P.
6,108 2 9Rs. A. P.
15,942 8 2BY LOCAL STORES:—
Coke, coal, charcoal, etc. . .
Liquid fuel . . .
Oil, grease and tallow . . .
Acids . . .
Iron, brassmongery, etc. . .
Metals . . .
Wood for boxes . . .
Bullion trunks, moulds, etc. . .
Electrical stores . . .
Miscellaneous . . .Rs. A. P.
50,350 15 4
...
5,410 14 6
111 8 0
2,280 6 9
2,956 11 9
251 2 6
3,077 14 6
1,004 4 0
18,544 14 9Rs. A. P.
83,988 12 1

BY ENGLISH STORES:—

Value of Stores used . . .
Less 1/4th freight charged as below . . .Rs. A. P.
85,111 14 3
1,771 2 0Rs. A. P.
83,340 12 3

Carried over

Carried over

Rs. A. P.
8,36,269 4 4

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Balance .	...			By P. W. D. CHARGES:—			6,900 12 10
				Repairs and Alterations to Buildings .	...	
TOTAL	...			By MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT:—			
				Stationery .	1,139 15 7		
Total Brought down .	...			Printing .	826 4 9		
					...		1,966 4 4
				TOTAL	...		9,08,068 5 6
				By Balance	...		3,86,802 13 2
				TOTAL	...		12,94,871 2 8
				Total Brought down	...		9,08,068 5 6
				By <i>pro forma</i> CHARGES:—			
To <i>pro forma</i> RECEIPTS:—				$\frac{1}{8}$ of salaries of superior servants .	34,331 4 0		
Percentage on value of Nickel Coins manu- factured .	1,44,750 0 0			$\frac{1}{16}$ of salaries of inferior servants .	756 0 0		
				Interest on			35,087 4 0
Medals for Royal Army Temperance Asso- ciation .	...			Capital account valued at	36,91,036 0 0		
Weights supplied to Treasuries .	...			Average Silver balance .	20,46,252 0 0		
				" Bronze "	1,30,715 0 0		
				" Nickel "	3,02,128 0 0		
To Balance	...			Europe Store "	1,59,565 0 0		
				At $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on .	63,29,696 0 0		2,21,539 0 0
				By Balance	...		2,74,926 9 2
GRAND TOTAL	...			GRAND TOTAL	...		14,39,621 2 8

Abstract of Capital Account of the Bombay Mint to the end of the year 1913-14.

	Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.		Land.	Buildings.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Expenditure on Capital Account brought forward from last year . . .	12,66,995	16,73,374	8,30,834	37,71,203	Value of Stores lost or destroyed . . .	...	...	...	...
Expenditure during the year 1913-14 by Public Works Department . . .	...	...	...	...	Value of Building demolished . . .	...	...	...	...
Other Items . . .	...	4,014	7,562	11,576	Depreciation at 5 per cent. on Plant and 3 per cent. on Building . . .	...	50,201	41,542	91,743
					Balance . . .	12,66,995	16,27,187	7,96,854	36,91,036
TOTAL . . .	12,66,995	16,77,388	8,38,396	37,82,779		12,66,995	16,77,388	8,38,396	37,82,779

II.

Statement of the coinage of the Bombay Mint for the year 1913-14.

	Tale of pieces.	Nominal value.			Tale.	Total.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
SILVER—									
Rupees	61,260,506	6,12,60,506	0	0					
Half rupees	1,824,788	9,12,394	0	0					
Quarter rupees	7,948,774	19,87,193	8	0					
Eighth rupees	8,579,088	10,72,386	0	0					
British Dollars	1,566,693	*35,54,975	0	0					
Twenty Cents	191,802	†58,454	0	0	81,371,651	6,88,45,908	8	0	
BRONZE—									
Single pice	}	Nil.							
Half pice									
Pie pieces									
NICKEL—									
One anna	46,320,000	28,95,000	0	0	46,320,000	28,95,000	0	0	
COPPER—									
Ceylon cents	}	Nil.							
Ceylon half-cents									
Ceylon quarter cents									
Straits cents									
Straits half-cents									
Straits quarter cents									
GRAND TOTAL	...	...			127,691,651	7,17,40,908	8	0	

* This figure represents the outturn value of the Dollars in standard tolas.
† do.
Cents

III.

Statement showing the Cost of Miscellaneous Work done in the Bombay Mint during the year 1913-14.

Description.	Amount.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
RECEIPT.					
Receipt for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc.	4,704	9 0			
Adjusting weights	2,031	14 0			
Sale-proceeds of Treasure Trove coins .	411	15 0			
Miscellaneous	3,876	12 6	11,025	2 6	
EXPENDITURE.					
Engraver's Labour	125	13 0			
Workshop do. . . .	3,634	12 3			
Jeweller's do. . . .	59	1 0			
Stores used (including gold, silver, nickel and copper)	6,597	9 4	10,417	3 7	
Net Profit Rs.			607. 14	11	including Rs. 105-15-4 profit on sale of Treasure Trove coins.

Statement of Counterfeit Coins received at the Bombay Mint, showing also those cut and broken at the Treasuries, compiled from the Quarterly Returns furnished by Treasury during 1913-14.

Name of Province.	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of rupees.	COUNTERFEITS RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Art. 591, C. A. Code, and Government Resolution No. A-6192, dated 10th December 1901.				REMARKS.
		In remittances of uncurrent coins from Treasuries.				From Treasury and other Officers under Art. 531, C. A. Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A, dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination.								
		Rs.	½R	¼R	⅓R	Rs.	½R	¼R	⅓R	Rs.	½R	¼R	⅓R	Rs.	½R	¼R	⅓R	
Bombay	*23,28	521	13	48	67	134	1	18	4	1,264	15	9	36	19,326	565	782	609	* Includes current weight coins received for special examination.
India	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta (Baluchistan) .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	*24,79	335	7	83	89	52	14	12	24	59	1	...	3	15,662	963	1,079	1,639	
Punjab	*35,95	417	10	45	102	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	654	11	16	3
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	4	2	1
Central Provinces .	339	77	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1,497	26	20	7
Hyderabad (Deccan) .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	9	12	14
Rajputana	1,521	126	30	...	...	436	24	19	5	936	24	45	22	1,418	52	35	27
Central India . . .	49	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	955	23	12	16
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	28	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	10,341	1,491	61	177	261	639	39	49	83	2,318	40	54	61	39,673	1,653	1,958	2,316	

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 84, dated Bombay, 26th May 1914.

From—LT.-COL. J. LLOYD JONES, I.M.S., Assay Master,

To—The Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1913-14.

2. *Number and description of assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 21,329 as against 40,218 in the previous financial year.

The details are shown in the following table :—

Description.	Number	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	712	832
Check assays on fine gold	120	
SILVER.		
Assays on silver received for coinage	611	20,107
Do. alligated for silver standard coinage	10,167	
Do. pyx coins	7,303	
Do. miscellaneous	1,089	
Check assays on fine silver	937	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	54	390
Assays on various metals and ores	191	
Do. on Mint drosses	145	
Total for the year . . . . .	...	21,329

3. *Gold and silver assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year was 832 as against 858 in the previous year. Of these 4 assays were done for the Mint.

The total number of silver assays from all sources was 20,107 as against 38,926 in the previous year ; of these 19,060 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for silver standard coinage.*—Silver meltings for Rupees were assayed from June 1913 to January 1914 and in March 1914 ; for Half Rupees in June and October 1913 and in January 1914 ; for Quarter Rupees in April, May, September, October 1913 and in February and March 1914 ; for One-eighth Rupees in April and from July to September 1913 and in March 1914 ; for British Dollars in April, May, and July 1913 ; and for 20 Cents in January and February 1914.

The average fineness of the Silver meltings was :—

For Rupees	915.982	<i>per mille.</i>
„ Half rupees	916.042	„ „
„ Quarter rupees	915.686	„ „
„ Eighth rupees	915.672	„ „
„ British Dollars	899.113	„ „
„ Twenty cents	597.224	„ „

as shown in the following table :—

Months.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	Eighth Rupees.	British Dollars.	Twenty Cents.
April 1913 . . .	...	...	915.750	915.887	899.168	...
May . . .	...	...	915.605	...	898.910	...
June . . .	915.884	915.968	...	...	...	...
July . . .	916.000	...	...	915.497	898.973	...
August . . .	915.836	...	...	915.561	...	...
September . . .	915.765	...	915.458	915.617	...	...
October . . .	915.954	915.945	915.625	...	...	...
November . . .	915.995	...	...	...	...	...
December . . .	916.011	...	...	...	...	...
January 1914 . . .	915.923	916.100	...	...	...	597.306
February . . .	...	...	915.726	...	...	596.800
March . . .	916.040	...	915.845	915.764	...	...
Average for the year . . .	915.982	916.042	915.686	915.672	899.113	597.224

5. *Gold in silver coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting assays in the silver pyx coins was :—

For Rupees	539	<i>per mille.</i>
„ Half rupees	228	„ „
„ Quarter rupees	326	„ „
„ One-eighth rupees	155	„ „
„ British dollars	254	„ „
„ Twenty cents	076	„ „

The coinage of the year was computed to contain 2,013 Troy ounces of gold of the value of £8,535-2s.-5d.

6. *Pyx trials, Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 622, the total number weighed being 12,440. The average weight of all was 180.022 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179.10 and 180.90 grains.

The trials for fineness were 635 ; 3,180 coins having been assayed singly and 15,875 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914.8 to 918.6 and the average fineness of 3,175 coins was 916.629 *per mille*. In one trial only were single coins found to be outside remedy, and the fresh pyx called for in this case disclosed no coin beyond remedy. The 15,875 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.675, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 916.1 and 917.4 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx Rupees in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold <i>per mille</i> .
		Single.	Melted.	
June 1913	179.985	916.600	916.566	.520
July	179.986	916.477	916.700	.560
August	180.030	916.260	916.450	} .682
September	180.010	916.492	916.500	
October	180.058	916.643	916.716	.078
November	180.036	916.670	916.708	.017
December	179.966	916.607	916.667	.020
January 1914	180.013	916.502	916.612	.090
February	180.100	916.327	916.283	.112
March	180.021	916.646	916.716	.280
Average	180.022	916.629	916.675	.539

7. *Half Rupees*.—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 23, the total number weighed being 460. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 90.049 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 89.50 and 90.40 grains.

The trials for fineness were 23 in number. 115 coins were assayed singly; 1,150 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915.3 to 918.6 and the average fineness of 115 coins was 916.711 *per mille*. No coin was found beyond remedy. The 1,150 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.608 the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being respectively 916.3 and 916.9 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx half rupees in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX HALF RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold <i>per mille</i> .
		Single.	Melted.	
June 1913	90.015	916.940	916.900	} .362
July	90.048	916.767	916.750	
October	90.076	916.380	916.566	.552
February 1914	90.045	916.745	916.623	.089
Average	90.049	916.711	916.608	.228

8. *Quarter Rupees.*—The trials of these coins amounted to 84, the total number weighed being 840. None of these was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 45·018 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 44·70 and 45·30 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 84 in number, 420 coins having been assayed singly and 8,400 in groups of 100 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915·5 to 918·8 *per mille*, and the average fineness of 420 coins was 916·739 *per mille*. The 8,400 coins assayed in groups of 100 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·637, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916·5 and 917·0 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

Months.	Average weight of pyx $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX $\frac{1}{4}$ RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold <i>per mille</i> .
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1913	44·98	917·074	916·886	·118
May	45·03	916·668	916·660	·449
June	45·03	916·778	916·689	·561
October	45·00	916·665	916·741	·499
March 1914	45·00	916·721	916·680	·210
Average	45·018	916·739	916·637	·326

9. *One-eighth Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 92, the total number weighed being 920. None of these coins was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 22·531 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 22·30 and 22·40 grains.

The trials for fineness were 92 in number, 460 coins having been assayed singly and 18,400 in groups of 200 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 915·6 to 918·8 *per mille*, and the average fineness of 460 coins was 916·833 *per mille*. The 18,400 coins assayed in groups of 200 after melting gave an average fineness of 916·790; the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 916·3 and 918·0 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table:—

Months.	Average weight of pyx $\frac{1}{8}$ rupees in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX $\frac{1}{8}$ RUPEES PER MILLE.		Gold <i>per mille</i> .
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1913	22·52	917·416	917·412	·101
May	22·52	917·165	916·900	·106
July	22·57	916·806	916·820	·380
August	22·53	916·788	916·689	·078
September	22·52	916·683	916·685	·159
October	22·51	916·890	916·850	·336
Average	22·531	916·833	916·790	·155

10. *British Dollars*.—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 20, the total number weighed being 400. The average weight of all was 416·015 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 414·40 and 417·60 grains.

The trials for fineness were 20 in number, 100 coins having been assayed singly and 300 in groups of 15 after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 898·8 to 901·8 *per mille*, and the average fineness of 100 coins was 900·021 *per mille*. The 300 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 899·245, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 899·4 and 900·2 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx British dollars in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX BRITISH DOLLARS PER MILLE.		Gold <i>per mille</i> .
		Single.	Melted.	
May 1913	415·938	900·123	899·933	·320
July	416·039	900·126	900·030	·232
August	416·072	899·605	899·750	·149
Average	416·015	900·021	899·945	·254

11. *Twenty Cents*.—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 4, the total number weighed being 40. None of these coins was found beyond remedy. The average weight of all was 83·687 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed respectively 83·50 and 84·00 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 4 in number, 20 coins having been assayed singly and 200 in groups of 50 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 598·2 to 603·8 *per mille*; and the average fineness of the 20 coins was 601·105 *per mille*.

The 200 coins assayed in groups of 50 after melting gave an average fineness of 601·050; the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 600·3 and 602·0 *per mille*.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

Months.	Average weight of pyx twenty cents in grains.	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX 20 CENTS PER MILLE.		Gold <i>per mille</i> .
		Single.	Melted.	
February 1914	83·71	601·080	601·000	·076
March	83·62	601·180	601·200	...
Average	83·687	601·105	601·050	·076

12. *Cupro-nickel assays.*—The cupro-nickel assays done during the year are given in the following table:—

Months.	Description of coins.	Number of coins.	FINENESS PRESENT.		
			Copper.	Nickel.	Iron.
April 1913	Nickel one-anna pieces.	50	74.9	25.1	A trace but undetermined.
May		90	74.8	25.2	do.
June		130	74.8	25.2	do.
July		110	74.7	25.3	do.
August		55	74.8	25.1	do.
September		105	74.4	25.6	do.
October		95	74.8	25.1	do.
November		110	74.9	25.0	do.
December		35	74.7	25.3	do.
January 1914		95	74.6	25.4	do.
February		115	74.9	25.0	do.
March		70	74.9	25.1	do.

13. *Summary of pyx trials.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are summarised in the following table:—

Denominations.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting per mille.	Proportion of gold in pyx coins per mille.
Rupees	12,440	3,180	15,875	180.022	916.629	916.675	.589
$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees.	460	115	1,150	90.049	916.711	916.608	.228
$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupees.	840	420	8,400	45.018	916.739	916.637	.326
$\frac{1}{8}$ Rupees.	920	460	18,400	22.531	916.833	916.790	.155
British Dollars.	400	100	300	416.015	900.021	899.945	.254
20 Cents.	40	20	200	83.687	601.105	601.050	.076

14. *Miscellaneous assays.*—Of the 191 assays under the “Assays on various metals and ores” in paragraph 2 of this report, 64 were assays on counterfeit coins, and samples of nickel and copper received from the Mint Master.

15. *Verification of weight pieces.*—During the year the following Assay Office weights have been verified:—*viz.*, the Reference Standard and the Working Standard Tola sets.

16. The posts of Assay Master and Deputy Assay Master were held by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lloyd-Jones, I.M.S., and Captain H. B. Drake, I.M.S., respectively throughout the financial year.

Captain R. E. Stace, R.E., was attached to the Assay Office from 23rd March to the end of the year.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1914.

No. 1265-F. E.—It is hereby notified that—

- (1) In the calendar year 1915 not more than 10,080 uncertified chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 840 chests in each month of the year. All chests will be of Benares opium.
- (2) Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction in the quantities to be sold, however, will be made without three months' previous notice.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th September, 1914.

No. 26.—Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is transferred to Burma and appointed to officiate as a Chief Engineer, with effect from the 19th September 1914, and until further orders.

M. NETHERSOLE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 1st October, 1914.

No. 10627.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land, into British India, of any copy of the paper called the *Shamsher-i-Khalsa*, published in Gurmukhi at Stockton, California.

The 3rd October, 1914.

No. 10567.—The following orders issued by the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are republished for general information :—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 28th day of August, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state

of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That an Order should be issued withdrawing in respect of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands, and Egypt, the prohibitions established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th, 10th, and 20th August, 1914, on the exportation from the United Kingdom of the articles specified in the list of provisions and victual contained in the last-mentioned Proclamation:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 1st day of September, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That an Order should be issued withdrawing the prohibition on the exportation from the United Kingdom of Jams and Marmalades and of Condensed Milk, sweetened or not, established by His Majesty's Proclamation, dated the 20th August, 1914:

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October 1914.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 876.—Captain A. A. Tod, Rifle Brigade, is permitted to resign his appointment as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, on being retained by the War Office for service on the Home Establishment. Dated 24th August 1914.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 877.—The services of Captain J. H. G. Buller, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 878.—The services of Captain J. V. M. Biscoe, 112th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 879.—The services of Captain H. P. Pott, 5th Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 880.—The services of Major W. M. Fenning, Indian Army, Supernumerary List, are placed at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 881.—The undermentioned Indian Military Pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 25th August 1914 :—

No. 423, Anantprasad Shivprasad Mehta.
 No. 424, Philip Somabhai Kantharia.
 No. 425, Edmund Paul Lotlikar.
 No. 426, Keshav Waman Khuperkar.
 No. 427, Moresawar Balwant Bhagwat.
 No. 428, Venkatesh Anant Chandragiri.

INDIAN ARMY.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 882.—Norman Hornsby to be Second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, subject to His Majesty's approval. Dated 2nd October 1914.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 883.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 14th August 1914, pages 6398 and 6402.

War Office,

14th August 1914.

UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

Gentleman Cadet Cuthbert William Arthur Barwis, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army. Dated 15th August 1914.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 1st September 1914, pages 6898, 6899, 6900 and 6901.

War Office,

1st September 1914.

* * * * *

Gentleman Cadet Eric Cameron Mercer, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army, with precedence next below C. H. H. Eales. Dated 15th August 1914.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Colonel James M. Stewart, C.B., Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to the King, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. Dated 2nd September 1914.

* * * * *

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

Major Horace Walter Cobham, late 32nd Lancers, Indian Army, to be Major, Dated 2nd September 1914.

INFANTRY.

Dated 2nd September 1914.

* * * * *

Major Frederick Ewart Bradshaw, late Indian Army, to be Major.

"London Gazette," dated the 4th September 1914, pages 7000 and 7001.

War Office,
4th September 1914.

GENERAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

CAVALRY.

The undermentioned to be Captains. Dated 5th September 1914 :—

Walter Gerald Paul Young, late Captain, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), Indian Army.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 834.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Frederick George Pierce, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers,—11th February 1914.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Reginald Frankland Francis, 47th Sikhs
Hugh Edward Growse, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs } —27th September 1914.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General List.

No. 885.—Staff-Serjeant John Dickinson to be Sub-Conductor, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Henry Snowdon, appointed Assistant Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and *seconded* ; with effect from the 30th August 1914.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 886.—The following promotions are made :—

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Dafadar Imam Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Ghafur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st May 1914.

17th Cavalry.

Risaldar Malik Dost Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Rukan Din to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sajid Gul to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Sarwar to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Mohiuddin Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 6th July 1914.

31st Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Khem Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar and Havildar Abbas Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, deceased ; with effect from the 3rd September 1914.

90th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Mohan Lal to be Jemadar, *vice* Drigpal Sukul, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 13th August 1914.

95th Russell's Infantry.

Havildar-Major Alam Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajab Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 12th July 1914.

2nd Battalion, 2nd (King Edward's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Fateh Sing Newar to be Subadar and Havildars Guman Sing Gurung, Bahadur Ghale, Suba Sing Gurung and Dhan Sing Lama to be Jemadars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

2nd Battalion, 3rd (Queen Alexandra's Own) Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Kabiraj Burathoki to be Subadar, Colour-Havildar Arjun Thapa, Havildar Bhawan Sing Sahi, Havildar-Major Bhagatbahadur Thapa and Havildar Bagbir Gharti to be Jemadars, to complete establishment; with effect from the 9th August 1914.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

No. 837.—The promotion of Jemadar Narain Singh and Havildar Lehna Singh should have effect from the 1st August 1914, and not as stated in Army Department Notification No. 771, dated the 28th August 1914.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 888.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th July 1914 :—

Conductor George Bagg, India Miscellaneous List.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 889.—With the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on each of the undermentioned officers :—

FROM THE 2ND APRIL 1914, IN THE ROOM OF COLONEL R. N. CAMPBELL, C.B., I.M.S., RETIRED.

Surgeon-General T. Grainger, C.B., I.M.S.

Commissions.

Surgeon (ranking with Lieutenant), 1st October 1885.

Surgeon (ranking with Captain), 1st October 1885.

Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th May 1898.

Colonel, 3rd December 1909.

Surgeon-General, 25th May 1914.

Appointments.

Arrived in India, 27th April 1886.

General duty, Allahabad, 29th April 1885 to 5th June 1886.

Attached, 23rd Pioneers, 6th June 1885 to 12th August 1886.

Officiating Medical charge, 40th Bombay Infantry, 13th August 1886 to 7th January 1887.

Attached, 38th Bombay Infantry, 8th January 1887 to 17th April 1887.

Officiating Medical charge, 4th Bombay Infantry, 18th April 1887 to 27th February 1888.

Attached Field Hospital, Sikkim Field Force, 28th February 1888 to 31st August 1889.

Medical charge, 32nd Pioneers, 1st September 1889 to 28th May 1892.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, 29th May 1892 to 17th December 1894.

Officiating Civil Surgeon, Noakhali, 18th December 1894 to 31st December 1894.

Civil Surgeon, Khulna, 1st January 1895 to 31st December 1897.
 Attached, No. 43 Native Field Hospital, Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1st January 1898 to 9th April 1898.
 Officiating Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, 10th April 1898 to 22nd September 1900.
 Officiating Civil Surgeon, Motihari, 23rd September 1900 to 31st December 1900.
 Civil Surgeon, Chumparun, 1st January 1901 to 1st February 1901.
 Civil Surgeon, Dharbanga, 2nd February 1901 to 30th April 1901.
 Civil Surgeon, Morshedabad, 1st May 1901 to 31st December 1902.
 Civil Surgeon, Dharbanga, 1st January 1903 to 25th December 1904.
 Officiating Civil Surgeon, Mozaffarpore, 26th December 1904 to 17th June 1908.
 Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Kohat Brigade, 18th June 1908 to 18th October 1908.
 Civil Surgeon, Mozaffarpore, 19th October 1908 to 1st August 1909.
 Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Burma Division, 2nd August 1909 to 2nd December 1909.
 Principal Medical Officer, Burma Division, 3rd August 1909 to 31st December 1911.
 Assistant Director of Medical Services, 5th (Mhow) Division, 1st January 1912 to 30th April 1914.
 Officiating Deputy Director, Medical Services, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division, 1st May 1914.

War services and rewards.

Sikkim Expedition, 1888—

Medal with clasp.

Hazara Expedition, 1891—

Clasp.

Tirah, 1897-98.—Action at Dargai. Capture of the Sampagha and Arhanga Passes. Operations in the Bara Valley, 7th to 14th December 1899. Despatches, London Gazette, 5th April 1898. Promoted Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.—Medal with two clasps.

C. B., 20th June 1911.

FROM THE 20TH APRIL 1914, IN THE ROOM OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. A. BROWNLOW R.E., DECEASED.

Major-General F. J. Aylmer, V.C., C.B., R.E.

Commissions.

Lieutenant, 27th July 1880.
 Captain, 2nd October 1889.
 Brevet Major, 18th October 1893.
 Major, 14th March 1899.
 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 22nd January 1896.
 Substantive Colonel, 25th July 1901.
 Major-General, 19th February 1909.

Appointments.

Posted to Indian Establishment, 3rd March 1883.
 Arrived in India, 1st April 1883.
 Regimental duty, Bengal Sappers and Miners, 7th April 1883 to 3rd October 1895.
 Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Fyzabad, 4th October 1895 to 8th March 1896.
 Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Presidency District, 9th March 1896 to 11th May 1897.